

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2s. 33½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 44 45

December 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 51 58

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02.

7530 日一十月一十

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1916.

二拜禮 號五月二十英曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

SETTLEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN REACHED.

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF UNIONIST RESIGNATIONS.

December 4, 6.45 p.m.
The Daily News, the Daily Chronicle, the Daily Telegraph, and the Daily Express, while admitting the probability of Sir Edward Carson becoming a member of the Cabinet, are of opinion that a settlement has been reached.

The Daily News says there will merely be a shifting of offices, accompanied by a revision of the functions of the War Council, with an enlargement of the powers exercised by Mr. Lloyd George, but with Mr. Asquith as chairman.

The Daily Chronicle is of opinion that the Council will comprise Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, while the Labour element will probably be strengthened, as was urged by the Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes, when in England. It is understood that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George hold identical views on the nature of the changes, and that calmness will not weaken Mr. Asquith's resolve to remain at his post.

The Daily News says that before the Rumanian campaign, Mr. Lloyd George drafted a memorandum urging steps on behalf of Rumania which were not taken.

It is probable that Sir Edward Carson's inclusion will lead to a rapprochement on the Irish question.

The Morning Post says that the Unionist Ministers yesterday withdrew their resignations when they received Mr. Asquith's reply.

The Premier Sees the King.

December 4, 2.15 p.m.

Mr. Asquith had another audience with His Majesty the King to-day.

His Majesty Consents to Reconstruction.

December 4, 5.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, replying to a question regarding the Food Controller, stated:—The King, upon advice which I gave His Majesty to-day, has approved of the reconstruction of the Government. All question of personnel had better be deferred till that process is completed, if it is.

No New War Policy.

December 4, 5.05 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, dealing with a subsequent question, declared that whatever reconstruction there was of the Government, it would not involve a departure in any shape or form from the policy pursued since the war (Loud Cheers).

Mr. D. Dalsiel mentioned that the resignations of all the Ministers were in Mr. Asquith's hands.

Mr. Asquith did not dispute this.

The House Adjourns.

December 4, 5.40 p.m.

The House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Asquith, stands adjourned until December 7.

Confidence in Mr. Asquith.

December 5, 12.10 a.m.

A Liberal Party meeting passed a resolution of unabated confidence in Mr. Asquith. Members of the War Committee were not present.

NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

December 4, 12.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Vienna message says the Emperor has appointed Prince Konrad Hohenlohe to be Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister, relieving Baron Buriak.

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Enemy Retires Before the Serbians.

December 4, 2.05 p.m.

A French communique says:—The Serbians carried the heights east of Grunista, and the enemy retired in disorder towards Staritsa.

THE LATEST SINKINGS.

December 4, 2.05 p.m.

The sinking of the following steamships is announced:—Briardene and Sarpalus, (British); Nagata Maru, (Japanese); three sailing vessels, three English trawlers and a Belgian fishing cutter.

NEWS FROM ITALIAN FRONT.

December 4, 7.05 p.m.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed an attempted attack on the village of Sapo.

There is intense artillery firing at Asiago and Sugana. An Italian air squadron dropped a ton and a half of high explosives on the railway stations at Dolgiano and Skopo.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

December 5, 12.10 a.m.

A new Vote of Credit for \$400,000,000 is proposed, making the year's total \$1,750,000,000.

JAPAN AND BRITISH WAR BONDS.

December 4, 2.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that Japan's first war loan of ten millions sterling for Britain is very popular. The entire issue was probably over-subscribed on its first day.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

AN EXTREMELY GRAVE SITUATION.

ALLIES TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS.

December 4, 11.55 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, eight batteries, instead of six, are to be delivered to the Entente.

The Greek Government promises the fullest protection to the Entente and the Nationalists, and agrees to accord legal guarantees to the arrested Venizelists.

In Palace circles it is stated that normal relations with the Entente are re-established.

Pro-German Officers Re-appointed.

December 4, 12.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the pro-Germans, General Doumanis and Colonel Metaxas, have been re-appointed heads of the Greek General Staff.

The former Mayor, M. Markouris, Chief of the Reservists, has resumed the Mayoralty. General Corakas, who was superintending the recruiting of the Venizelists, has been arrested.

The Reign of Terror.

December 4, 12.15 p.m.

An Athens telegram states that, during the reign of terror, Venizelists, wounded and bleeding, with hands tied, were marched to prison.

The editors of most of the Liberal papers have been arrested. It is estimated that there were a hundred casualties in the fighting between the Greeks.

Allies To Take Further Measures.

December 4, 1.30 p.m.

The tone of the French and British Press indicates that the Greek Government's offer of eight batteries is wholly insufficient to appease the Allies, who will take further measures.

An Interior Blockade.

December 4, 2.05 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Press states that an interior blockade of Greece was proclaimed yesterday which included the seizure of all Customs and the occupation of all important points.

It lays emphasis on the point that the Allies must control Greece.

"A Most Treacherous and Unprovoked Attack."

December 4, 4.25 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the situation in Greece is extremely grave.

Despite the formal and repeated assurances of King Constantine and his Government, that no disturbances would be permitted, a most treacherous and unprovoked attack was made on the Allies' detachments on December 1, and there were many casualties.

The Government considered the responsibility of King Constantine and of the Greek Government to be deeply involved, and it was considering, with the Allies, immediate steps to secure a radical solution of the situation.

Greek Representatives in London Resign.

December 4, 5.25 p.m.

The Greek Minister and the Consul General in London have resigned, owing to their inability to identify themselves with their Government.

BELGIUM REVOLTS.

Inhabitants and German Soldiers Killed.

December 3, 2.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is reported that over two hundred inhabitants, and many German soldiers, were killed at Antwerp on November 30, during a revolt owing to the call for inhabitants to work in Germany.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Heavy British Bombardment.

December 4, 2.05 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—There is hostile shelling at Guesdecourt and Fonquevillers. We heavily bombarded the neighbourhood of Moschy.

German Surprise Attacks Fail.

December 4, 4.25 p.m.

A French communique says:—Enemy surprise attacks at Barleux and south-east of Metz, failed.

EX-CABINET MINISTER KILLED IN ACTION.

December 4, 2.05 p.m.

Lord Lucas has been killed in action. [Deceased was President of the Board of Agriculture and had also been Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and Under Secretary at the War Office. He was a young Liberal politician of whom great things were expected. In 1912 he was made a member of the Privy Council. Deceased saw service in the South African War.]

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY NEAR BUKHAREST.

KAISER ORDERS CHURCH BELLS TO BE RUNG.

December 4, 9.05 p.m.

A Berlin official message says the battle of Argesul, north-west of Bukharest, was won by the Ninth Army.

The Kaiser has ordered that the church bells shall be rung to-day in Prussia and in Alsace-Lorraine.

No Longer a Fortress.

December 4, 12.15 p.m.

An authoritative Rumanian statement says that Bukharest was deprived of the character of a fortress before the war, and when the danger of occupation was evident, steps were taken by the military for the evacuation of the city, but civilians were enjoined to remain.

Rumanians Still Retiring.

December 4, 4.25 p.m.

A Russian communique says:—The Rumanians are retiring in the Pitesti and Targovistej region.

There is obstinate fighting in the region between Alexandria and Bukharest.

The enemy, who was forced to retire, received reinforcements and occupied the village of Gradistea, south of Bukharest.

Rumanian troops attempting to attack the enemy in the rear were themselves compelled to retire.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE POLITICAL BREACH.

A Reconstructed Government.

December 4, 1.20 p.m.

It is officially stated that Mr. Asquith, with a view to the most effective prosecution of the war, has decided to advise the King to consent to a reconstruction of the Government.

The Proposed War Council.

December 4, 5.55 a.m.

There is a somewhat easier feeling to-day in the political situation. From the conflicting statements of the newspapers the fact emerges that there have been no resignations, though some have been threatened, while the establishment of a small War Council, variously estimated as consisting of three or four members, probably including Sir Edward Carson, is regarded as settled.

The crux of the position is whether Mr. Asquith is to retain the Premiership.

There was much conferring of Ministers yesterday. The "Times" and "Daily Mail" assert that they resulted in a deadlock, as Mr. Lloyd George is determined to fight for a Council consisting of himself, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and a Labourite, while Mr. Asquith insisted on the retention of Mr. Balfour instead of Sir Edward Carson, and objected to conferring on the Council unrestricted power.

Both journals add that a meeting of Unionist Ministers was held yesterday morning supported Mr. Lloyd George. The meeting was not attended by Mr. Balfour or Lord Lansdowne. The former is ill in bed.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

Army Corps Casualties.

December 4, 1.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Commander of the First Greek Army Corps announces that the casualties of the recent disturbance were:—Greeks 29 killed and 64 wounded. French Marines 47 killed and 97 wounded.

Allies Refuse Belated Offer.

December 4, 2.00 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states the Allied Governments are taking concerted measures to obtain reparation for the Greek attack on the 1st inst.

A telegram from Athens dated 2nd inst. states that the Allied troops have withdrawn to the Piraeus.

The Greek Government offered Admiral Fournet six batteries, but the Allied Ministers, acting upon instructions, replied that the matter is now too serious. The Greek Government must make amends corresponding to the gravity of the outrage.

Allies and Greeks in Conflict.

December 4, 7.05 a.m.

The "Times" correspondent at Athens states that altogether 3,000 Allied troops landed, marching on the town from three directions at daylight on Friday. They found their assigned points occupied by Greek troops, who attacked the Allies when the latter retired.

Fighting began at 10.30 in the morning and ended at 2 in the afternoon. As the result of an armistice the Allies withdrew during the night, escorted by Greek cavalry in order to avoid further incidents. Besides 27 killed the Allies had other casualties. The Italians, numbering 180, lost considerably. A hundred of the French were taken prisoners.

The disorders were renewed on Saturday and continued nearly the whole day. From the balconies of hotels and newspaper offices the sailors were fired on everywhere in the town. There were continual rallies, and arrests of Venizelists continued all day long.

[Continued on page 2.]

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

London, Received December 4.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Carrancistas have re-occupied Chihuahua, but General Villa escaped with booty.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

CHURCH NOTES.

On Christmas Day there will be celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 6.45 a.m., at 7.45 a.m. and at 12 noon. The 7.45 celebration will be with music. At the Peak Church there will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at the Cathedral will be at 11 a.m. when the Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher.

On Sunday, December 17, the Bishop of the diocese will hold an Ordination in the Cathedral at 12.15. The service will be in Chinese. One Chinese will be admitted to Deacon's Orders and three to the Priesthood. It would be a nice token of brotherly feeling if members of the usual Cathedral congregation would attend this service and show their interest in the Chinese Church. They might perhaps be surprised to see so many Chinese fellow-Christians as will probably be present at the Ordination.

At the annual meeting of the Church of England Men's Society held at St. Paul's College in November, Dr. Earle was elected chairman for the ensuing year, Mr. Britton Hon. Treasurer and Messrs. C. Gerken and A. W. L. Pattenden joint Hon. Secretaries.

On St. Thomas' Day, December 21, the Bishop of the diocese will administer the rite of confirmation at 6.30 p.m. in the Cathedral.

The chaplains would be glad to be told of any new members of the congregation, who would like to be called upon by the clergy. There is a box in the porch in which names and addresses may be placed.—Church Notes.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending December 2 1916:—

	Receipts Aggregate for week. Receipts for 48 weeks
This Year: ...	\$12,147 \$886,432
Last Year: ...	11,337 528,371
Increase: ...	837 158,064

The Chinese Cabinet.

The enemies of the present Cabinet have been greatly disappointed on account of the strong measures adopted by the President in settling the quarrels among the Cabinet Ministers. Certain native papers report that these mischievous persons have decided to send their delegates down to Tientsin to raise trouble there in connection with the Leobiskai Outrage with the hope of undermining Tuan's Cabinet.—Peking Daily News.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNSBY-STOCKPORT

GAS ENGINES AND UCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

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EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-REINFORCED CONCRETE.
FRANCIS WEBSTER AND SONS
TANGYES MACHINE TOOLS.
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All kinds of Machinery and
Engineering Supplies.
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Rice Mills and Steam Engines.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal Features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
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DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

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TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRACKS,
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BRADLEY & CO. LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2" to 1 5/8" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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CHAMPAGNE
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SOLE AGENTS:

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MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
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AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
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QUALITY
CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephone in every room; prompt connection maintained by air line to Central.
Motors, Taxis and Swiftest Coaches, Boat Cabs and Social Rooms. European Banquet Rooms.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, with the vicinity of all the principal Banks
and the best food, refreshments, accommodation and facilities. Cuisine under European
Supervision.
A first-class dining saloon, refreshment room, 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply:— W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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2 and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.
Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms.
Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal
Supervision of the Proprietress.
For Terms apply:—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.
First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.
Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under the proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea
it has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans.
Private and Public Bars and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
THE MANAGER.
Telegraphic Address "Phoenix."

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken
at ALL WEE'S BAKERY, 11, Felling Road, ON LEE's Compressor, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHEO-CO
Compressor, Haiphong Road, KWONG FOOK Compressor, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW,
Compressor, Haiphong Road.
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tins
and Dinners—a new item for each meal. Price one Dollar each, or 30 Meals for \$30.00 good for any
meal, or a la Carte 10 to 15 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
our own make Pork Buns and Pork Pie. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in
1 lb. Tins at 10 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lemon Tea. Hygienic and soft drinks of every
description.
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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trouble to apply, but which
lasts, not twice, but ten times
longer.

Wonderful for outside work.

The only reliable COLORWASH
on the Market.

Large variety of artistic shades
in stock.

STOCKS KEPT BY:—

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

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No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE
JUNGNER ELECTRIC
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Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes
with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of
materials. May be charged a thousand times without
lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged
in minimum time and to its full extent without
injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left even a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt
water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.
An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS

AND A FRESH SUPPLY OF

THE "NIFE" LANTERN

AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN (SWEDISH MAKE)

HAS JUST ARRIVED.

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Telephone No. 171. YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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AT LAST.

The enemy firms which manufacture Kerve Strengthening Food are
about to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
you want a more strengthening food you must buy it from an
English firm.

WE SELL SANAPHOS.

AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT—prescribed by the highest
medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for counteracting the
worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
Price \$2.50 per bottle.

"THISTLE" BRAND
HAMS. BACON.

RENOVED
EVERYWHERE
FOR THEIR
UNIFORM
EXCELLENCE



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SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

GENERAL NEWS.

Jack London Cremated.
Oklahoma, Cal., November 25.
—The body of Jack London, the
famous novelist, has been cremat-
ed, and his ashes have been flung
to the winds on his ranch.

"Round Up" at Lecture.
The members of the audience
at Mr. Mertrand Russell's third
lecture in Manchester on "The
World as it Might be Made"
were "rounded-up" really. A
number of soldiers and police
challenged men who left early,
and at the close of the lecture
entered the hall and demanded
the production of exemptions and
registration certificates. Five
men were detained. The "round-
up" was stated to be in pursuance
of general instructions.

Redistribution of Chinese Troops.
The Ministry of War and the
provincial Tachans have been in
telegraphic communication for
some time, in order to decide upon
the best plan for redistributing
the troops. Vice-President Feng
Kao-chung of Nanking is advocat-
ing the recall of the 10th Division
of troops, which is composed of
men of the north, from Kiangsu.
He thinks that before paying
attention to the native troops, all
outside troops stationed in
Kiangsu should be sent back to
their former garrisons.

Prohibition of the Word

Anzac.

The text of a Bill was issued
last month prohibiting the use of
the word "Anzac" in connection
with any trade, business, calling
or profession. The prohibition
also applies to any word
closely resembling the word
"Anzac" without the authority
of a Secretary of State.
Notwithstanding that such word
forms part of a trade mark or of
the name of a company or society
or other body. Contravention of
the Act carries a penalty entailing
a fine.

Comparisons.

"Corporal Kleiner Johnson, a
German prisoner of war," says the
Northampton Echo, "died at the
County War Hospital, Dunston."
The funeral takes place on Satur-
day... and the burial will be
with military ceremony. The next
paragraph in one below reads:
"Crimesan Veterans' Funeral:
The old Crimesan veteran John
Rooney, who died in Northampton
workhouse was buried at Kings-
thorpe Cemetery on Wednesday
afternoon. The ceremony was
unmarked by any military recog-
nition." It is said that comparisons
are odorous. These stink—John
Bull.

The Black List.

Hyphenated American manu-
facturers and exporters continue
their howl over the British Black
List, and complain that it will
greatly injure the trade of many
American firms with numerous
ports in the Far East and such
faraway markets as Australia and
India. Our own legitimate com-
plaint on this side of the big
ditch is that it should have taken
two years of war to convince a
sluggish British Government that
the Black List as it applies to
America was a protective measure
to which British traders were
clearly entitled to look to the
proper authorities to adopt.—
Mercantile Guardian.

U. S. Shipbuilding Difficulty.
Washington, November 26.—
Rear Admiral David W. Taylor,
chief of the United States Bureau
of Construction and Repair of the
Navy Department, has just made
the startling announcement that
it will require at least three years
for the completion of any of the
battleships recently authorized by
Congress. Admiral Taylor states
that this is the earliest date at
which it can possibly be ex-
pected that the work will
be completed, owing to the short-
age of labour and of materials
which confronts the Navy Depart-
ment at the present time. Officials
here state that this means a delay
of approximately a year in the
Department's programme as
originally planned, and as ar-
rangements have been made to
take care of the construction in
the government navy yards rather
than by contract, there seems to
be no way out of the difficulty
unless conditions change materi-
ally during the next few months.

For a good solid meal, see
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors at the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE KAISER AND COUNT ZEPPELIN.

(With apologies to Twendledee.)
The Kaiser and Count Zeppelin
Were floating through the air;
They wept like anything to see
All London lying there
"If this were only cleared away,"
They said, "it would be fair."

"If eighty Zeps with eighty crews
Shelled it for half a year,
Do you suppose," the Kaiser said,
That they could wipe it clear?"
"I doubt it," said Count Zeppelin,
And shed a bitter tear.

The Kaiser and Count Zeppelin
Sailed on a mile or so,
And then they rested on a cloud
Conveniently low.
And all the little British lay
A-sleeping down below.

"The time has come," the Kaiser
said,
"To talk of many things;
Of shells—and ships—and T.
N.T.—
Of treaties and Greek kings—
And why the air is icy cold,
And whether Huns have wings."

"But wait a bit," the British
cried,
"Before we have our chat;
For some of us are soars awake,
And hearts go pit-a-pat!"
"No hurry," said Count Zeppelin;
They thanked him much for that.

"A case of bombs," the Kaiser
said,
"Is what we chiefly need."
Some high explosive ones, besides,
Are very good indeed.
Now if you're ready, British dear,
We can begin the deed."

"But not on us," the British cried,
Turning a little blue,
"After such friendship that
would be
A diabolical thing to do!"
"The night is fine," the Kaiser
said,
"Do you admire the view?"

"It is so very nice up here,
Give me another bomb."
Count Zeppelin said nothing but
"You're very nice to come.
I wish we'd got their army here
That's fighting on the Somme!"

"I weep for you," the Kaiser said,
"I deeply sympathise."
With sobs and tears he sort out
The bombs of largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

"Oh, British," said Count Zeppelin,
"We've had a pleasant run."
Now we'll be trotting home again."
But answer came there none.
And this was scarcely odd because
The firing had begun.

"It seems a shame," the British
said,
To serve them such a trick,
After we've brought them out so
far,
And made them sail so quick.
The Airman answered nothing
but
"Give 'em another, Dick!"—
Globe.

China and Opium.

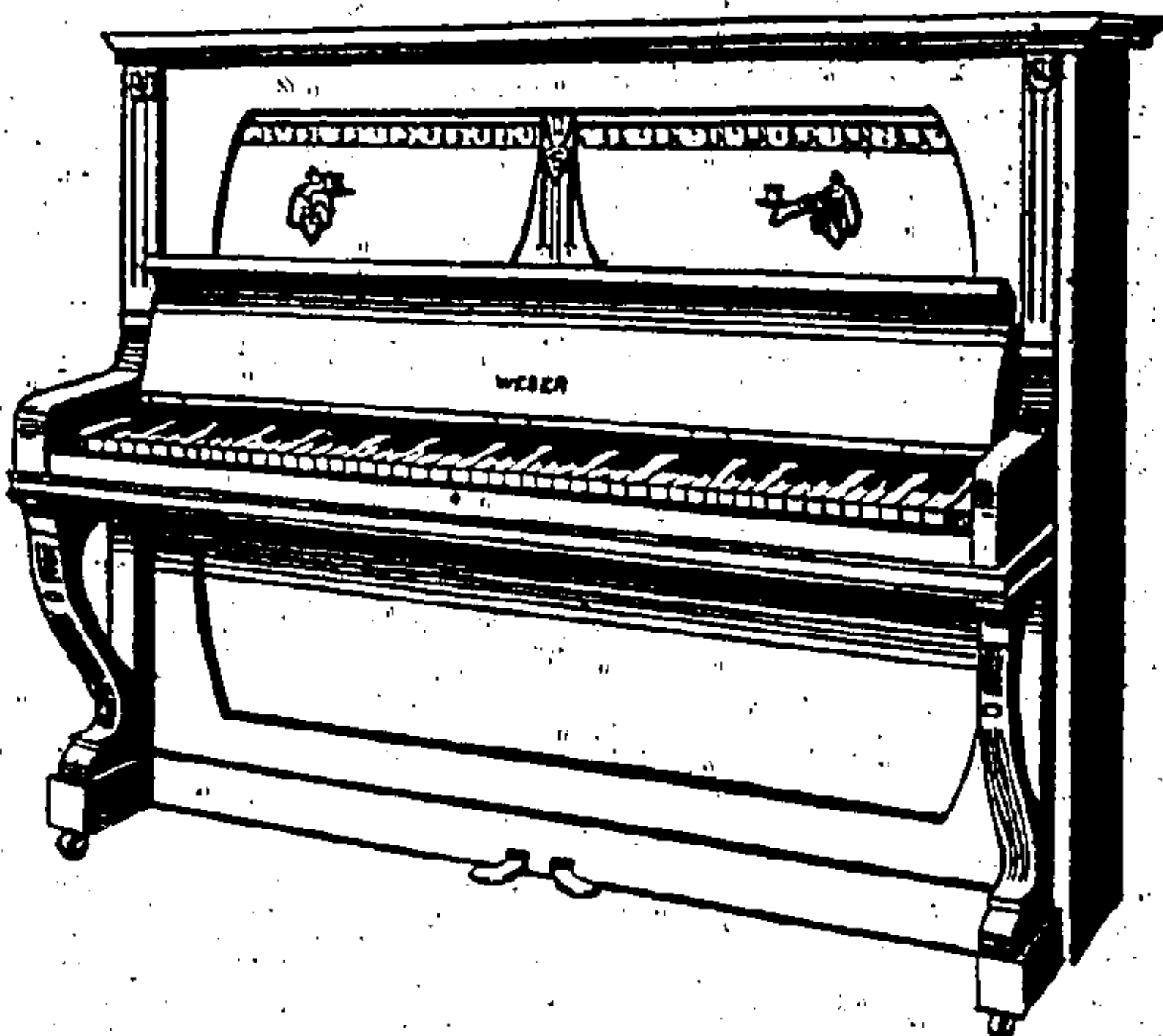
In order to effect the speedy
suppression of the Opium pro-
hibition in China, the Premier
will shortly call a special meeting
in the Cabinet for the discussion
of this question as the Anglo-
Chinese Opium Treaty will ex-
pire on 31st March, 1917, and the
Government has definitely rejected
the demand of the Shanghai
Opium Combine for nine months
extension.

NOTICES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED NEW MODELS OF THE
FAMOUS ENGLISH PIANO

"WEBER."

AND INVITE IN PECTION.



SOLE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.



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N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEDING OUT ENEMY CONTRACTORS.

Lord Rothermere's Plan in
Clothing Trade.

Lord Rothermere, Director-
General of Clothing, Royal Army
Clothing Department, has ad-
dressed the following circular
letter to certain clothing con-
tractors working under Government
contracts:—
Gentlemen.—One of my chief
anxieties since my appointment
here has been in connection with
some of the firms of clothing con-
tractors who were not in exist-
ence before the outbreak of the
war.

I am not satisfied that the con-
stitution of these firms entitles
them to any consideration by this
department. Certain allegations
against them have been made in
correspondence I have received.
The usual allegation is that the
partners or those financially in-
terested are not British subjects.

In fact, in the case of three dif-
ferent firms, correspondents have
informed me that much of the
capital belongs to German sub-
jects now interned at the Al-
exandra Palace. I have tested the
allegation in one case, and have
satisfied myself that it is untrue.
It is, however, very difficult to
obtain such information as I con-
sider adequate, even from some
of the principals of the firms.

I have decided, therefore in
cases where I think it necessary,
to ask any firm of clothing man-
ufacturers, tendering for a War

Office contract, to make a statu-
tory declaration, carrying with it
all the penalties of the law of
perjury, which shall disclose the
date of constitution of the firm,
the names in full of the partners,
and of any other person
financially interested, each in-
dividual partner's or participant's
place of birth, nationality, if a
naturalised British subject, when
naturalised, private address, and
any other particulars which the
officers of this department may
consider desirable. The forms
are being prepared, and will be
sent out in a few days.
These tenders and contracts
necessarily convey a certain
amount of information which it is
possible to impart to the enemy.
I intend that no provision shall
be spared to avoid any such dis-
closure.—Rothermere.

Americans Oppose Physical
Training.
Baltimore, November 26.—
The American Federation of
Labor, in convention in this
city yesterday afternoon, adopted
resolutions placing that body
on record as unalterably
opposed to military and
physical training in the public
schools of the United States. The
Federation during its present
convention has clearly indicated
that it is opposed to "prepared-
ness" for war, apparently on the
ground that the fostering of such
a spirit endangers the peace of
the country, but even those who
have followed the sentiment of
organization most closely were
hardly prepared for such a sweep-
ing expression of sentiment as
that embodied in the resolutions
passed yesterday.

NOTICE.

Do You Suffer from any
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

and a host of other skin and blood diseases which are the result of impure blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only remedy that will cure these diseases. It is a blood purifier and a blood builder. It will cure all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all blood diseases, such as anemia, leucemia, and all other diseases of the blood. It is a powerful medicine, and it is a safe medicine. It is a blood purifier and a blood builder. It will cure all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all blood diseases, such as anemia, leucemia, and all other diseases of the blood. It is a powerful medicine, and it is a safe medicine.

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ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO LET—Furnished Rooms,
with or without Board: Bath-
room to each Room. Electricity
throughout. Apply Palace Hotel,
Kowloon.

TO BE LET—European House
No. 19, and Ground Floor of
No. 20, Kennedy Road, with
bath room, detached kitchen
and servant quarters, also elec-
tric lights &c., complete. Apply
Phone No. 906 or 551, or on
premises.

TO BE LET—Four-roomed
houses in Gordon Terrace
and Salisbury Avenue, Kow-
loon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE—
Kowloon Marine Lot 48,
with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft.,
suitable for coal storage or
erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—Offices at 9, Con-
naught Road, C.

Offices in King's & York
Buildings.

Houses in Clifton Gardens,
Conduit Road.
Houses in Broadwood & More-
ton Terraces.

No. 21, Wong Nei Ching Road,
Houses on Shamen, Canton.

Apply to—
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VESTMENT & AGENCY
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Chater Road next Moutrie's,
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next, flats in "Ewo Mess,"
No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property
Office, JARDINE, MATHESON
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WANTED—A second hand
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ASSISTANT for local
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ence essential. Apply Box No.
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perience to act as workshop
foremen, also a Foreman Marine
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cations to Z.Y.X. The "Tele-
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mercial correspondence in En-
glish for Chinese business
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graph."

LOST.

LOST—Between Ice House
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& Co., Queen's Road, Gentlemen's
Gold Wrist Watch. Finder will be
rewarded on returning it to
"Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY

and

Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the
principal Chinese, Firms, Government and Municipal Officials, Con-
sulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and
other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents

in
Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Ching-
Kiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Har-
bin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiating, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Mon-
ken, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai,
Shao, Sochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yochow, Wei-
haiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu,

together with
a Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gaz-
etteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of
China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.
Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
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NOTICES.

THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE

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No. 77
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Are made by scientific processes from
scrupulously selected and perfectly matured
Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are
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Their World Wide Popularity is based
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WHITE CHAMOIS " 3.00
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IS A GIFT THAT WILL BE PARTICULARLY WELCOMED BY CHINA HANDS WHO ARE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY ON LAND AND SEA. IT WILL GIVE THEM AND THEIR COMRADES INFINITE PLEASURE.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1916.

RUSSIA TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

The speech of the Russian Premier, of which Renter sent us the gist yesterday, is yet one more official assurance that the near future is to witness the establishment of a new Russia. Russia has often, and not in vain, been compared to a great slumbering giant, heedless—perhaps ignorant—of his own strength. "Some day," our fathers used to tell us, "the giant will wake; and then let all nations look to themselves." But no one foresaw what kind of combination of circumstances would do the arousing. That Russia would one day fight either Austria or Germany, or both, was always regarded as a tolerably safe prophecy; that she would annex Constantinople on the first opportunity was also predicted, while that she meant to have India was drilled into most of us, in childhood, as a foregone conclusion. The Japanese War upset some of these calculations, and the speculators had to begin all over again, owning that they had misunderstood Russia, and that she was not so black as she had been painted.

During the year or two that immediately preceded the present war, honest efforts were being made by men of all classes to establish the Doms as a fact and not as a mere name; and those efforts have since been rewarded by the general awakening of all grades of Russian society to a sense of individual responsibility. Russia has a better chance of greatness than any other nation to-day. In the soil she has untold wealth; her people are some of the most intelligent in Europe; her recent experience of land and sea warfare is preparing her to become perhaps the most powerful among the nations in point of army and navy, while her acquisition of a free passage into the Mediterranean will prompt her, without doubt, to enter at an early date upon the foundation of the wide overseas trade and a big mercantile marine. Of course she has one great and terrible error to guard against: that of trying to go too quickly. She cannot hope to throw off, all in a minute, or even in a generation, the influence of feudalism. The nations that have attempted to go faster than nature intended them to go have had many bad falls, and will yet have more, as China, Japan and the United States all know to their cost. Warned by these, Russia is scarcely likely to fall into the same error. Her wisest men know well that, for some years to come, it is better for the people as a whole that a certain measure of feudalism should survive; for a people that has been under absolute domination becomes a danger to itself and to others if the pendulum is allowed to swing to the other extreme.

By their conduct during the past eight and twenty months the Russians have, in a score of directions, given the lie to the old unworthy charges laid against them by British and American pamphleteers. In endurance, unselfish patience and steady loyalty to their Emperor and to the ideals of civilisation, they have set an example to many of those who formerly posed as Russia's instructors. And to their other virtues they have added that of forgiveness. Russia has overlooked Great Britain's unwarrantable meddling and suspicion in the past; but, inasmuch as her people are blessed with a sense of humour, they must surely have indulged in a good many smiles since it was made public that the Allies had agreed to her having Constantinople. Had Britain minded her own business, Russia would have had Constantinople years ago, and would have kept Turkey in something like check. Our national hypocrisy prompted us to defend "poor" Turkey—a country that ought to have been wiped out of existence centuries ago—and to lay down the law to Russia. To-day Russia has the laugh of us, and it is matter for self-congratulation to Britishers that they have to deal with an ally that knows how to be generous and to forget.

Bishop Norris' Addresses.

We cannot help thinking that Bishop Norris has made rather a sad blunder by adopting the attitude he has in his Mission addresses dealing with the war. The obvious inference from his statement on Sunday, that God was punishing the belligerents for their sins, was that the war had been Divinely ordained. Now his Lordship argues that God has not ordained the war, but permitted it and has seized the opportunity given him to punish men for their shortcomings. The war, according to the Bishop's way of thinking, is of man's own making and if, as he says, it may be "a good thing," then surely some credit is due to mankind for engineering it. But these points aside, we scarcely think it wise that the right reverend gentleman should be going out of his way to seek to show our national culpability in the matter when Britishers in Hongkong have been, for the past two years and more, seeking to show the Chinese that our cause in the war is a just and perfectly legitimate one. On the same grounds, it is more than unfortunate that, after confessing that he knew nothing about politics, the Bishop should dub England's attitude towards the Irish people and towards women demanding the vote as "disgraceful." Bishop Norris would do well to remember that Hongkong is not London—that we have our peculiar problems here, and that a clergyman might, if he chose, do a real service to the community by fearlessly speaking his mind on them. An outspoken address on the morality of those in high places and on shady commercial dealings would be far more to the point than a dozen discourses on controversial side-issues of the war and/or British domestic politics, in which not one man in a hundred here takes the least interest.

The Weavers at Work. We do not know what department is concerned with the weeding of the side channels on the roads in the upper levels, but we do know that the work is being done in a most unfortunate manner. On the Barker Road on Sunday we had an opportunity of seeing the weavers at work, and were it not for the fact that a foreman was standing by, professedly supervising the business, we should have taken the workers to be deliberate depolluters of the Colony's natural beauties. They were, it must be admitted, most painstaking in removing all trace of undesirable growth from the gully-ways, but, unhappily, their zeal did not stop there. In parts of Barker Road, where there have been heavy cuttings, the rocks are covered with a mossy growth which, with miniature ferns peeping out here and there, has greatly toned down the ugly bareness which at one time prevailed. But, at the spot where we saw them at work, the weavers were so overwhelmed with a desire to do their duty with the utmost thoroughness that they were putting the greater part of their energy into scraping the rocks, removing the moss and ferns and restoring the surface to its original condition! And the native foreman gazed upon the work and saw that it was good.

Cabinet Reconstruction. Mr. Asquith has been good enough to advise His Majesty to consent to a reconstruction of the Government. We trust that it has occurred to Mr. Asquith to suggest also that there will not be much hope of success for the new Ministry if it is to include himself. If the Home side of the war is to be adequately dealt with, it must be by the few and the practical and not by the many and the talkative. Only by excluding the sentimentalists and the theorists can we hope to accomplish anything satisfactory. A good half of the present Ministry's time seems to have been taken up with a discussion of how not to hurt Germany too much. Our politicians are taking enormous salaries and, in return, have been playing Germany's game for her. Never before have we so badly needed a strong man who would take these people gently but firmly by the neck and put them out in the street. Hard hitting would have won the war by this time—and instead we have been talking the German bog with poppers.

Interim Dividends. Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Tebing Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd., has declared a 2nd interim of 50 cents, and the Bukit Toh Along Rubber Estates, Ltd., a 1st interim of 25 cents.

After the Fire. A woman, living at 19 Arthur Street, Tsimshui, where a fire took place on Sunday, has reported to the Police that after the fire she discovered that some person had stolen jewellery valued at \$252, six pearls valued at \$20 and \$50 in money.

The Victoria Theatre. The audience at the Victoria Theatre last night immensely enjoyed the excellent programme provided by the management. The band of the 18th Infantry rendered some capital selections, and the pictures were all that could be desired. The stirring serial, "The Red Circle," came to an end, and in addition there were several excellent comic films.

Steal Dairy Farm Pork. Two men were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of pork from the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam. It was stated by Inspector O'Sullivan that the men were employed at the farm as gardeners and butchers, and that after some pigs had been killed yesterday some of the pork was missing. The matter was reported to Mr. Oliphant, who had defendants' quarters searched, the pork being found in a bucket. The men, who had been employed for seven years and three years respectively, were given good characters. A fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

Optim on a Junk. When a fairly large junk came into Shaukiwan harbour yesterday, a search was made by the police and in a cabin occupied by a woman eight tins of opium were found. The junk was heavily armed, too, for two cannon, three rifles, four old muskets and 278 cartridges were found on board, and the two men in charge were arrested. The two men and the woman were brought before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Mr. Otto Kong, sitting as assessor, defended. Both cases were remanded until to-morrow, the woman being granted bail in \$800, and the two men in \$1,000 each.

Lottery Tickets. Before Mr. C. D. Malbourn, at the Police Court this morning, two men were charged with possessing 78 San Pao lottery tickets, and 611 Po Pui tickets. The facts were that Detective Sergeant Murphy visited the second floor of 55, Lower Macao Row, and there found the two defendants, with others. In a drawer the lottery tickets were found. Mr. P. W. Goldring defended, and stated that the defendants had only just come from Macao and had called there for food. They knew nothing about the tickets. A rent collector spoke to the first defendant having rented the floor for some time. The men were remanded.

DAY BY DAY.

THE CHIEF WANT IN LIFE IS SOMEBODY TO MAKE US DO THE BEST WE CAN.—Russett.

The Mails. Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Kinkiang at 3 p.m. to-day. European Mail (via Negapatam). Due per a.s. Athos to-morrow. Australian Mail.—Due per a.s. Eastern to-morrow.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 16th anniversary of the occupation of Rouen by the Prussians.

Tennis Tournament. The annual tennis tournament in connection with the Wigwam Club has now begun. The first round for all competitions concludes on the 16th inst.

To Our Readers. We would remind our readers that all matter intended for publication in the Telegraph should be addressed to the editor and all business communications to the manager.

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GOD AND THE WAR.

Another Address by Bishop Norris.

The old Chamber of Commerce room at the City Hall was packed to overflowing last night by men keenly interested in the question "Why does not God Stop the War?" This was the subject of an address delivered by the Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D., Bishop of North China, in connection with the National Mission of Repentance and Hope.

A few anecdotes were told by the Bishop at the outset and then a question which he had received was dealt with by him. It read:—"In laying stress on the war as ordained by God, are you not overlooking the natural political-economical trend of events since Bismarck took the lead in Germany, say since 1860? Short of a divine interposition, which we had no right to expect, or of prior to aggression on our part, war was inevitable, either when it broke out, or within a year or two afterwards. The rulers of Germany were set on it, and were driven to it as a solution of their difficulties."

In reply, the Bishop said that he had not meant to convey that the war was ordained by God, and if that were the view they had taken away with them from the theatre on the previous night, he was sorry. He did not mean to say that the war was ordained by God as punishment. He did not think the war was ordained by God, but he did think that it was permitted by Him. He knew nothing about politics, but he believed that Germany had been calling for war since, say, 1860, and had allowed herself to drift into it. It did seem to him, however, that God took the opportunity man had given Him by punishing them. Men had given Him the opportunity, and God took it. It was a pity that men did not take the opportunities that God gave them. The man was blind who did not see that God was using the war to discipline and punishment, and men such as Robert Brierley, the editor of *John Bull*, were worse than blind if they made a mock of God's purposes in this war. No man to whom God was a reality would dare to take up such an attitude.

His Lordship went on to say that he did not know who had asked the question, but he had tried to think of an answer. Some people perhaps thought it was inconsistent of God not to stop the war, for they argued that he was the God of love and peace. It seemed as though God were letting loose evil passions and evil deeds instead of love, allowing hate to be rampant when He might interfere and stop it. Whether or not it was inconsistent of God not to stop the war depended partly on whether God ordained it or permitted it. That He permitted the war was obvious. He had given men free will, and would not interfere unless He saw that it was for their own good that He should do so. If the war was a bad thing and God was using a bad thing for a bad end, what then? Was the war a bad thing? He was not so sure that it was a bad thing. It was painful, but he did not say that it was bad thing. He would go so far as to say that war might be a good thing. In view of this, he thought it was just as well that God did not stop the war. It was for them to aim at an ideal Christian England. He was not an Irishman, and he did not know that he was a Home Ruler, but he thought the way England had treated Ireland was a disgrace. England had never understood her. Then, again, there was the way England had treated the women's movement. He asked them to look how we had prodded and pushed the question, and then run away from it. We had never gone properly into the question. There were two questions on which we did not seem to have any national ideal, and no-one could deny that we had miserably failed in Ireland. The question was, however, only shelved for a time: it was only shelved. He asked them what would be the result if the women's movement were to be shelved.

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FOOTBALL.

The Navy to Remains in the League.

There was a meeting of the Naval Sports Club at the R.E. canteen last night, Mr. M. G. Banks being in the chair. The business discussed was the proposed withdrawal of the Navy football team from the League. After the Chairman had pointed out that several new players had now been secured, Mr. Moore moved that the team remain in the League. Mr. Williams seconded, the motion being carried unanimously.

It was decided to lodge a protest against the referee officiating in the Navy v. R. G. A. match played on November 25th. This concluded the business of the evening.

ANARCHY IN SHANTUNG.

Whole Districts a Prey to Marauders.

Tientsin, Nov. 23.—In continuation of the news already sent in connection with the fighting near Tientsin, my correspondent writes:—A telegraphic message was sent to Tientsin of the approach of the rebels—disbanded soldiers, as I understand—from Chouan, about six or seven hundred of them.

These were met by troops from Tientsin, who speedily gained a victory over the rebels being better supplied with ammunition and equipped with a better knowledge of the district. The rebels lost over forty men in the fight of whom eleven were killed, while the Government lost ten men of whom four were killed.

The Government troops were mostly Manchurian soldiers from the camp north of Tientsin. The scattered band of marauders eventually made their way to Weihsien where there is another nest of ruffians biding on that devoted city, which has been afflicted by them for many months.

Of course this raiding and these lawless bands terrorise the whole district and keep the otherwise peaceful natives in a continual state of trouble and unrest which is most harassing. Nothing reveals the weakness of the Central Government so much as the condition of this province which has been in a state of confusion and anarchy for some months past. The two most important towns in the province have been left in the hands of lawless ruffians who have worked their wicked will upon them without let or hindrance.

Something must be done to end this state of things. The months of winter are the time when the long nights and idle men make a most unhappy combination much to the detriment of peaceable and well-disposed people and if left to themselves no one can tell to what this may grow. It is high time that the Central Government took this matter firmly in hand and settled it once and for all.—N.C. Daily News.

men would come back from the trenches and want their jobs given back to them, but it would be seen that the women would ask what was to become of them. They should all think of having a national ideal and a Christian England.

The Bishop concluded by saying that he was not sure we were a great deal nearer to the ideal aimed at. Might God, if it were His will, give them a little longer—it would not need very much longer, if we were ready to learn our lesson.

A few questions were afterwards asked. These were answered by His Lordship, and the meeting then terminated.

"Is Christianity Played Out?" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Bishop Norris in the Chamber of Commerce Room at the City Hall to-night. The meeting will commence at 8 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m. and will be of short duration. Questions are invited.

To-morrow evening at 9 p.m. the Bishop addresses an "united meeting" in the Theatre. At 5.30 p.m. the women in the Hong Kong May Institute.

CANTON NEWS.

Inspection of Schools.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Canton, Dec. 3.

Since the arrival of Chu Hing-lan, special attention has been given to the condition of the schools, and every reasonable effort is being made to increase their efficiency. Inspectors have been appointed for Canton whose duty it is to visit all schools and report upon the work that is done. If they find incompetent teachers they are empowered to dismiss them. It is hoped by this means to eliminate undesirable and to raise the standard of all schools until satisfactory work is done in each.

On the thirtieth ultimo the Civil Governor further extended this laudable movement by appointing Mr. Kwok Sen-wan school inspector for Chia Chow. He will proceed to his post at once and undertake the same work there as is being done in Canton. Mathews and Ventilators.

During the hot season it is the custom of many of the Canton residents to erect mathews and ventilators on their house roofs, but they are required by law to remove them as soon as the cool weather arrives because they become very dry and form great fire traps. This year the order was issued at the usual time but it was not obeyed well, and the result is that now in this unusually dry season there are still hundreds of these tinder boxes on the roofs of houses. The danger from fire is so great that the Police authorities have issued peremptory orders that these sheds be removed without delay. Thirty policemen have been detailed to visit the shops and houses and call attention to this new order. If it is not obeyed at once owners will be liable to arrest and the imposition of a heavy fine.

This is as it should be. Fire protection in Canton is poor still, but the apparatus for fighting fire is scanty and old, the streets are unfavourable for rapid transit of firemen, the water pressure is small. Rates for fire insurance are necessarily extremely high, and, when fires break out, the losses are terrific. Why then do not the Cantonese take all precautions in their power, at least, and not willingly heighten the risk?

Copper and Copper Coins. As there is a scarcity of copper coins in the market, the governor has requested the Director of the Mint to manufacture a large number of these coins as soon as possible. But the Director replies that there is little or no copper in the mint and asks that the Arsenal authorities be requested to transfer all the copper in their hands to the mint. In their turn, the Arsenal officials report that they have used all their supply to make cannon during the recent trouble. Now the Governor has ordered the Director of the mint to advertise for copper.

Military Bridge. Negotiations are going on concerning the construction of a long bridge to be made between Wang Shu and Pa Ti in order to facilitate communications between these two important places. On the last day of November, surveyors were appointed to make the necessary investigations and estimates, and it is reported that work will be begun on the new project in a short time.

This will necessarily be a long bridge, but the traffic over it would probably much more than justify its construction.

Troops for Macao Fort. Now that the soldiers of General Lung have vacated Macao fort, General Luk has sent Capt. Li Wing-chung there with a regiment of infantry to take possession. It is considered to be one of the most important military posts in Kwangtung.

Allice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Allied Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—Ng Hong-tsz, \$25; Comptroller French Bank \$25; Wong To-sung, \$25; Chan Kai-ming, \$25; Ho Kwan-tong, \$25; Sun Yee-see, \$25; Ohay Hay, \$25.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1)

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Successful British Raid.

December 4, 12.05 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our Ypres raid last night caused many casualties.
The hostile artillery was active at Les Bouafs.
There was trench mortar firing at Neuville St. Vaast, Hohenzollern, Ypres and Armentieres.

French Artillery Activity.

December 4, 1.20 a.m.
An official communication from Paris states that there was considerable artillery activity south of the Somme in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre and on the right of the Meuse in the Vaux and Douaumont sectors. There was a mining duel in the Argonne.

German Claims Advance in Rumania.

December 3, 11.50 p.m.
A Berlin official announcement records an advance from Kimpeling and Pitesti, the crossing of the Argeul River and the capture of 2,500 prisoners and 15 guns.

INDIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL.

December 3, 6.25 p.m.
Following his statement in the House of Commons on 27th ult., Mr. Chamberlain has received spontaneous letters from two officers unknown to him personally, who were lately patients at Colaba, testifying that they had no cause for complaint. On the contrary the staff did its utmost for the comfort of the patients.

RUSSIAN DUKE IN PERSIA.

December 3, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Teheran says the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch has arrived from Kasrin. He was welcomed by the uncle of the Shah whom he will visit.

THE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

December 4.
The Anglo-French and Russo-Italian Governments have issued a declaration stating that by deliberately creating unemployment in Belgium as an excuse for the deportations, by recommending the wholesale removal of foodstuffs, and other similar measures, taken contrary to their pledges, in order to relieve their own desperate situation, the Germans are tearing up every guarantee whereon the work of the Neutral Relief Commission is based. The Governments therefore appeal to the civilised world on behalf of the innocent and helpless civilians to see that this great work of international benevolence is not destroyed by such treachery and violence.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Comments on Saturday's Games.

Play on Saturday was by no means exciting in the senior division, where one very naturally expects to see good football. The players, with but few exceptions, appeared stale, which is probably due, in the case of the service men, to the abnormal conditions under which they have been working for the past two years.

The Club avenged their defeat by the R.G.A. in their previous encounter by winning 1-0. McFavish was responsible for the goal which gave them the two points, but there were moments when the gunners might have at least equalised. So far, the scoring in all senior matches has, with one exception, been very low, although no marked improvement is observed in the various defences. The Club have now played four matches, two in Div. I and two in the United Services League, of which they have won three and lost one. The goals obtained by them number but four in all, whilst the gunners in their three Div. I and two U. S. engagements have gathered seven points and four goals. The Club at present are leaders of Div. I with four points for two games played and the gunners occupy a similar position in the U. S. League, having also played and won two games. It may also interest supporters of both clubs to know that the goal average is also identical—three for and none against.

The Navy v. R.E. match aroused but little interest, neither team having been guilty of doing anything wonderful during the present season. The spectators were almost entirely naval, and they must have thought that the tide had turned at last, for at half-time the sailors were leading by 1-0. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for in the second half the supporters scored twice through White,

WAR COMFORTS.

Another Consignment from Kowloon.

The workers of "Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, have this week sent the following articles to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Cavendish Square, London, W., through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewen, Tomes and Co.:—3, 204 bandage rolls, 425 swabs, 123 flannel manytailed bandages, 25 stump bandages, 21 eye bandages, 18 pairs surgical stockings, 31 pairs socks, 21 pairs mittens, 85 bed jackets, 16 suits pyjamas and 34 floor mats.

Work can be called for at Mrs. S. E. Green's residence on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and not Thursdays, as previously stated.

leaving the sailors still in their unenviable position at the foot of both League tables. The game was not a bright one and was more or less spoilt by the volubility of one or two of the Navy players, who appeared to resent the referee's interruption with the whistle for off-side from time to time. On the whole, the sailors played a better game than any this season and no doubt will soon get out of the bad patch they have struck.

South China Athletic continued their victorious march, this time at the expense of 87th Coy. R.G.A., whom they defeated by two goals to nil. This brings them to the head of Division II with seven points for four games played. The gunners appeared to take things too easily and refrained from using their obvious advantage in weight, with the result that the Athletic ran rings round them time and again, much to the delight of the Athletic supporters. The methods of the Athletic were not at all times above reproach, and it is a matter for regret that such a clever combination should attempt questionable tactics when they are capable of obtaining their objectives by sound play. Quite

THE SUN CO. CASE.

A Conviction and A Nominal Fine.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. J. B. Wood gave his decision in the case in which the manager of the Sun Company, of Des Voeux Road Central, was charged with committing a public nuisance on November 16 at 8.45 p.m., in Des Voeux Road Central, by exhibiting a landscape with moving figures in his shop window, thereby causing crowds of people to collect and to obstruct the footpath and roadway.

The Hon. Capt. Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McL. Messer), for the prosecution, and Mr. E. Davidson, for the defence, were present.

His Worship said he had decided to convict on the summons, and in case defendant wished to go further with the matter he had drawn up a few reasons for conviction, which he would read.

Evidence had been given that, at the time in question, Inspector Garrod, of the Hongkong Police, visited the spot and stayed from 8.40 to 9 p.m. He there saw a crowd causing a serious obstruction, all across the road from the window where the exhibition was going on. Inspector Garrod said he saw the pavement packed with people, who extended out into the roadway. He elbowed his way through the crowd. It was impossible to get along the pavement. The crowd did not extend the full length of the frontage of the Sun Company's Store. There was ten feet width of pavement, and this was entirely blocked. He attempted to force his way through the crowd on the pavement. He saw several rickshaws held up by the crowd, but no motor cars. A tram came along, and it had to proceed very cautiously through the crowd. A number of people had to get out of its way. A crowd waited until they could get in for a view of the exhibition. He saw persons lift each other up in the crowd.

That evidence he (his Worship) accepted, but if similar evidence had been given in respect of some other day, no difficulty would have been found in coming to the conclusion that the figures exhibited had caused a crowd to collect so seriously as to interfere with the passage of the public and to be a nuisance. The authorities had elected to lay a complaint in respect of November 16, an occasion on which it was admitted there was an additional crowd gathered to listen to a band playing on defendant's premises. In consequence, Mr. Davidson, for the defence, had argued in detail, and the Court had considered his able argument, that the crowd on this occasion was attributable to one of two causes, either to the band or the exhibition, and therefore, as the crowd had been caused by both, the defendant was entitled to his discharge on the present summons. He (his Worship) had considered the evidence given by Inspector Garrod and, in addition to that noted above, evidence had also been given on the condition of the road on November 12, when the figures were being displayed, but no band playing. The sub-manager of the firm had stated that it was found necessary to employ four men daily to keep the passengers on the move outside the establishment. The conclusion he had come to was that on the occasion in question the nuisance alleged was being caused by the defendant showing on his premises an exhibition of such a character that a crowd did in fact collect and obstruct the footway and also a portion of the roadway, namely that portion in front of the window complained about, for a few feet into the side channels. He would, therefore, convict defendant and impose a fine of \$1.

Mr. Davidson.—I might have occasion to ask your Worship to state a case.

His Worship.—Yes.

Kailra Output.

The total output of the Kailra Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 18, amounted to 65,932 tons and the sales during the period, to 51,598 tons.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

TURKEYS, GEESE,
CAPONS, CHICKENS,
AND
HAMS.

ORDER EARLY

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AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

POLICE RESERVE
ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Another Challenge.

Able Seaman J. Peppin, of one of H.M. ships on this station, is open to meet any amateur welter or middle weight in the Colony in a six-round contest; the match to take place at the next Police Reserve assault-at-arms, early in January.

Peppin, we understand, comes along with an excellent record. He is a member of the Metropolitan Police, but joined the Navy for the duration of the war. He has twice won the shield presented by Lord Londsdale to the best amateur welter weight in the British Police, and has only to win it a third time to become the owner. He is also the holder of the Lefone Cup, presented by Major Lafone, Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Police, for the best middle weight policeman in England.

An early reply to Seaman Peppin's challenge is requested.

SAKURA BEER



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LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Dec. 1	...	Tons	96
" 2	...	"	96
" 3	...	"	90
" 4	...	"	95

Total to 4th inst. 377

Daily average 94.25

LATEST SHIPPING
NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.
The S.S. JAPAN left Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and a new consignment of Oriental Satins, Georgetown's-Crope, Persian plain and flowered Crope, and Indian Carpets and Rugs.
An inspection is earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,
35 & 40, Queen's Road, Central.

SHORTHAND CLASS.

EVENING CLASSES for Young ladies in Pitman's Shorthand are now in progress at St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon. A CLASS FOR BEGINNERS will commence on the 9th January, 1917.

PRIZE SCHEME examinations will be held in June, for elementary, Theory and Speed Certificates, under the guidance of the Phonetic Institute, Bath, Somerset, England.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.
Apply to the MOTHER SUPERIOR.

BUME & REIF.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. Berthold Reif will no longer use the firm name of BUME & REIF, but will carry on business in future under his own name.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
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Hongkong, 5th December, 1916.

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For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	daylight 11th Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo. Port Said and Marseilles	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	noon 15th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	about 17th Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo. Port Said & Marseilles	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	noon 29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOULTAN.

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For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc please apply to:

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to:

J. M. WALLACE & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 21,000	SATUR., 9th Dec. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. R. Shimidzu T. 16,000	THURS., 28th Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thundery Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tamba Maru Capt. Akematsu T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Dec., at noon.
CAIRO via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 3rd Jan., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Obo.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUES., 12th Dec., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 12th Jan., at 4 p.m.
Yokohama	Yelofu Maru Capt. S. Hirata T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Dec.
Yokohama	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec.
Yokohama	Yamagata Maru Capt. K. Goto T. 8,000	MONDAY, 11th Dec.
Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	MON., 11th Dec., at 10 a.m.
Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 21,000	SATUR., 16th Dec., at 10 a.m.
Yokohama	Tokushima Maru Capt. Yamazaki T. 13,500	THURSDAY, 14th Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco	Tsushima M.T. 15,000	WED., 6th Dec. at noon.
Panama and Colon	Toyouka M.T. 15,000	Early February.

Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	4th Jan. 1917.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	27th Jan.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	10th Feb.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$639 (£122).
to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.
Cargo only. Proceeding to South America.

For this voyage the Port of Call will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALIFORNIA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-AND DEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Kryo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots Leave Hongkong 9th Jan. 1917.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to:

T. DAIGO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 14th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

Arakan 11th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 31, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

J. M. WALLACE & CO., LTD.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

J. M. WALLACE & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kiukiang	5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Chusan	6th Dec. at noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Hoihow	6th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	7th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	10th Dec. at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	14th Dec. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck at "Taming" and "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Dec. 4, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikembang	JAVA	in port	7th Dec.	SHANGHAI
Tjikembang	SHANGHAI	7th Dec.	9th Dec.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern	6th Dec.	26th Dec. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	6th Jan.	27th Jan. ..

The above steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND HOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 8th Dec. at 11 a.m.

Haiphong... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 15th Dec. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Haiphong... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 12th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Chunsang	Wed., 6th Dec. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 6th Dec. at noon.
S'PORE, P'ang & Jetties	Fooksang	Thur., 7th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri., 8th Dec. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Sat., 9th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyasang	Tues., 12th Dec. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers Katsang, Namsang, Laisang and Fooksang, leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 10 days.

This service is supplemented by the Yatsing and Kwansang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daire, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Data, Singapore, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce their arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description marked thereon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. M. WALLACE & CO., LTD.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Losses.

The Japanese steamers sunk by German submarines since the outbreak of war number six, aggregating over 38,000 tons deadweight. They were all torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

During the same period the steamers lost by accident number eleven, also with an aggregate tonnage of over 30,000 tons deadweight. Besides, there are five steamers missing, aggregating 25,000 tons. On the other hand, the newly-built steamers number 24, aggregating 98,000 tons, while eleven steamers, with a total tonnage of 43,000 tons have been bought from abroad. While the newly-built steamers are, more than sufficient to replace those lost, the foreign steamers cannot be said to be an addition to Japan's mercantile marine, in view of the considerable number of Japanese steamers recently sold to foreigners.

Oil Versus Coal Fuel.

One of the outcomes of the present war will be further proofs of the benefits to be derived by the adoption of oil engines of the Diesel and semi-Diesel class for the coasting and ocean going craft for which the trade to the Far East, on account of the facilities for replenishing the oil bunkers along the route appears to offer special inducements that have led to the Glen Line, following the lead of the East Asiatic Company, in placing motor ships on the run to China. The shipping news frequently mentions that certain motor vessels arrived in port, replenished their oil tanks, and were ready to proceed to sea again in a few hours. Such a performance (says "Shipping and Engineering") is quite impossible when bunkering with coal, as not only does one ton of coal take longer to put aboard than a similar quantity of oil, but more often than not, especially with merchant ships, the vessel has to wait its turn at the tips, whereas with oil a flexible pipe-line can be carried across several ships if necessary. Another, and far more important, point in favour of the oil engine, is that the radius in a vessel so driven is considerably greater than if steam engines were adopted. A good example of this claim is the case of the Endeavour, under the command of Sir E. Shackleton. To begin with, on the voyage out to Buenos Ayres she ran short of coal owing to bad weather, and was compelled to burn portions of the cabin partitions and other wood-work. Again, referring to the same unfortunate vessel, we read in the commander's cable report from Falkland Islands that "coal ran short." Probably never before in the history of the oil engine has a finer proof been given of the disadvantages of the steam engine. On the question of initial cost, the steam set is at present in favour, not through being cheaper to build, as the oil engine is far and away a more economical model to construct, but on account of the large demand which enables large turn-overs to be made. As soon as the oil engine makers appreciate the absolute necessity of standardising powers, according to the capabilities of their works, there is no reason why a first-class marine oil engine of 100 h.p. should not be offered at, say, £800, with a sliding scale for the larger powers. This should enable a 500 h.p. oil engine to be placed on the market at a figure for which an equivalent steam set could be purchased, which in normal times would be in the region of £4,000, allowing for a high-class make and a fair commercial trading profit, which the increased demand would ensure. Many shipowners appear to be unwilling to appreciate the value of the oil engine, anyway so far as the British Isles are concerned. At the same time the shipowner, is not wholly to blame. Many of the makers of oil engines have standard prices, which, sooner than reduce, they will allow an owner to order steam engines. They can hardly be in the general interests of the internal combustion oil engine industry. Every war has its drawbacks, and the present conflict is likely to lead many of the engineering firms astray, as some of them are receiving orders automatically, and at prices which show enormous profits. After the war things will be entirely different, and competition keener than ever. The first few years after peace is proclaimed will act as a new beginning in many ways, and it is during this period that makers of oil engines, and firms who ought to adopt them, will have an opportunity of entirely reversing the present position.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSGHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
The S.S. "J. JACOB."This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailing from Hongkong: December 26, 1916.This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 27th Nov., 1916.JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" December 9.
S.S. "ECUADOR" December 30.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

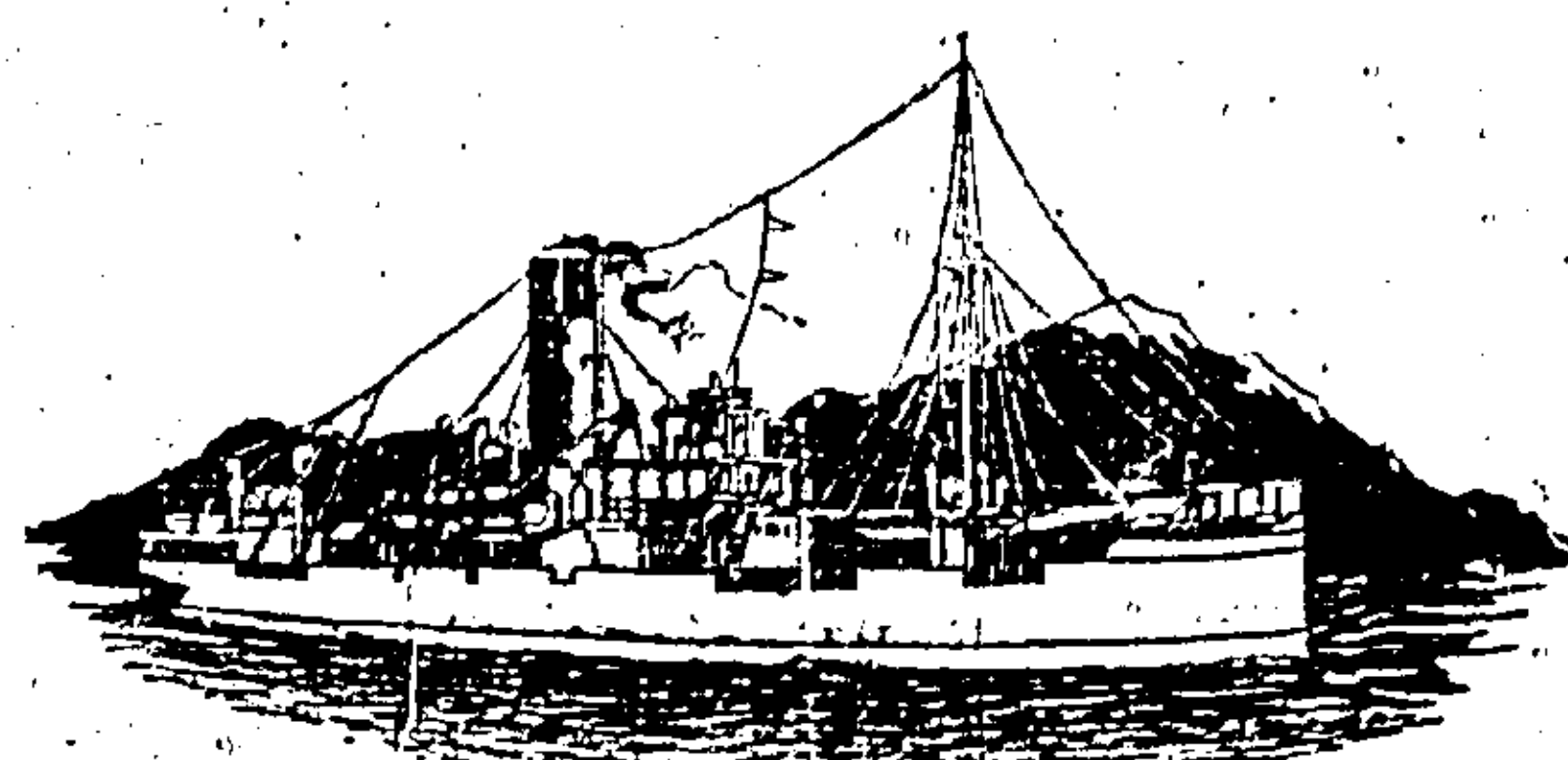
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PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
ROXBURGH, N.Z. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIREHONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13, Dec.
Nankin	P. & O.	15, Dec.	
Ningchow	B. & S.	24, Dec.	
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Euryplus	B. & S.	31, Dec.
Genoa	J. M. Co.	Dec.	
Genoa and London	Gleniffer	S. T. & Co.	Dec.
London via Ports	Peles	B. & S.	5, Jan.
London via Ports	Teucer	B. & S.	8, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

New York via Panama	Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	6, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	9, Dec.
Boston and New York	Eurymedon	B. & S.	9, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	13, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikombang	J. C. J. L.	14, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	19, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	19, Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Protesilaus	B. & S.	23, Dec.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	28, Dec.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	4, Jan.
South American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Arahan	J. C. J. L.	11, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	17, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	31, Jan.
New York via Panama	Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	Early Feb

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	25, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27, Jan.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai via Swatow	Yusang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Mollie	Teau	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Swatow/Haiphong	Haiphong	D. L. & Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Kiukiang	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Haiphong	Chunwang	J. M. Co.	6, Dec.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	6, Dec.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hoihow	B. & S.	6, Dec.
Swatow/Singapore	Chusan	B. & S.	6, Dec.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fookang	J. M. Co.	7, Dec.
Shanghai	Timanook	J. C. J. L.	7, Dec.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	7, Dec.
Shanghai	Kwonggang	J. M. Co.	8, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	D. L. & Co.	8, Dec.
Kobe	Tijalatap	J. C. J. L.	9, Dec.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	9, Dec.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	9, Dec.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	10, Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	11, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Manila	Protesilaus	B. & S.	12, Dec.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	12, Dec.
Swatow	Heitan	D. L. & Co.	12, Dec.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tahima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	14, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Heitan	D. L. & Co.	15, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	16, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	17, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Somali	P. & O.	17, Dec.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'w'ow	J. C. J. L.	26, Dec.	

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA
arrived Shanghai on Dec. 2, at 4 p.m., left
Shanghai on Dec. 3, at 3 a.m., en route
Vancouver.The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA left Vancouver on Nov. 30, p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail s.s. ECUADOR left
Honolulu Nov. 28, for Hongkong via
Yokohama and may be expected to arrive
here on December 24, and will leave for
San Francisco, December 30, at noon.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer
KASHGAR with the London Mail of the
16th ult., arrived at Port Said on
Saturday, the 2nd instant.The P. & O. s.s. NOVARRA left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 4th instant,
at 12.30 p.m., with the Outward English
Mail, and is due here on the 10th inst.,
at about afternoon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney
and Queensland Ports left Manila for this
port on the 4th instant, and may be expected to arrive
here on the 6th December, at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. BENAVON from
Middlebrook and London left Singapore for
this port on the 1st instant and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 7th
December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:
Wiley, Br. s.s. 4,395, Bathen, 4th Sept.
Yungo Bay, 20th Aug. Gen.—B. L.
Kunming, Br. s.s. 4,000, Bradley, 21st Nov.
Singapore, 19th Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

NOTICE.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC
BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to lime wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December 1916.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yumati Service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1916.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th Dec. to 10th Dec., 1916.

Day	Month	High Water	Low Water
Dec. 4	11	11.15	11.15
Dec. 5	12	11.15	11.15
Dec. 6	13	11.15	11.15
Dec. 7	14	11.15	11.15
Dec. 8	15	11.15	11.15
Dec. 9	16	11.15	11.15
Dec. 10	17	11.15	11.15

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Dec. 6	Australia
N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	16,000	Dec. 6	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tjikini		Dec. 7	Shanghai
G. L. & Co.	Benavon		Dec. 7	London
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	12,500	Dec. 8	America
B. & S.	Protesilaus	9,547	Dec. 10	Seattle
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 10	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Dec. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 14	Kobe
B. & S.	Tydeus	7,441	Dec. 17	Liverpool
B. & S.	Protesilaus	9,547	Dec. 20	Manila
P. M. S. S.	Ecuador		Dec. 23	San Francisco
P. & O.	Somali		Dec. 24	London
B. & S.	Thomius	6,699	Dec. 27	Liverpool
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 28	Kobe
P. & O.	Nyanta		Dec. 31	Bombay
B. & S.	Penkai	4,929	Jan. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,320	Jan. 5	Seattle
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Jan. 6	Australia
P. & O.	Somali		Jan. 11	Kobe
P. & O.	Malta		Jan. 14	Bombay
B. & S.	Antiohus	9,038	Jan. 15	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,320	Jan. 19	Manila
P. & O.	Nyanta		Jan. 25	Kobe
P. & O.	Namur		Jan. 28	London

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the commercial world.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 80th November, 1916.

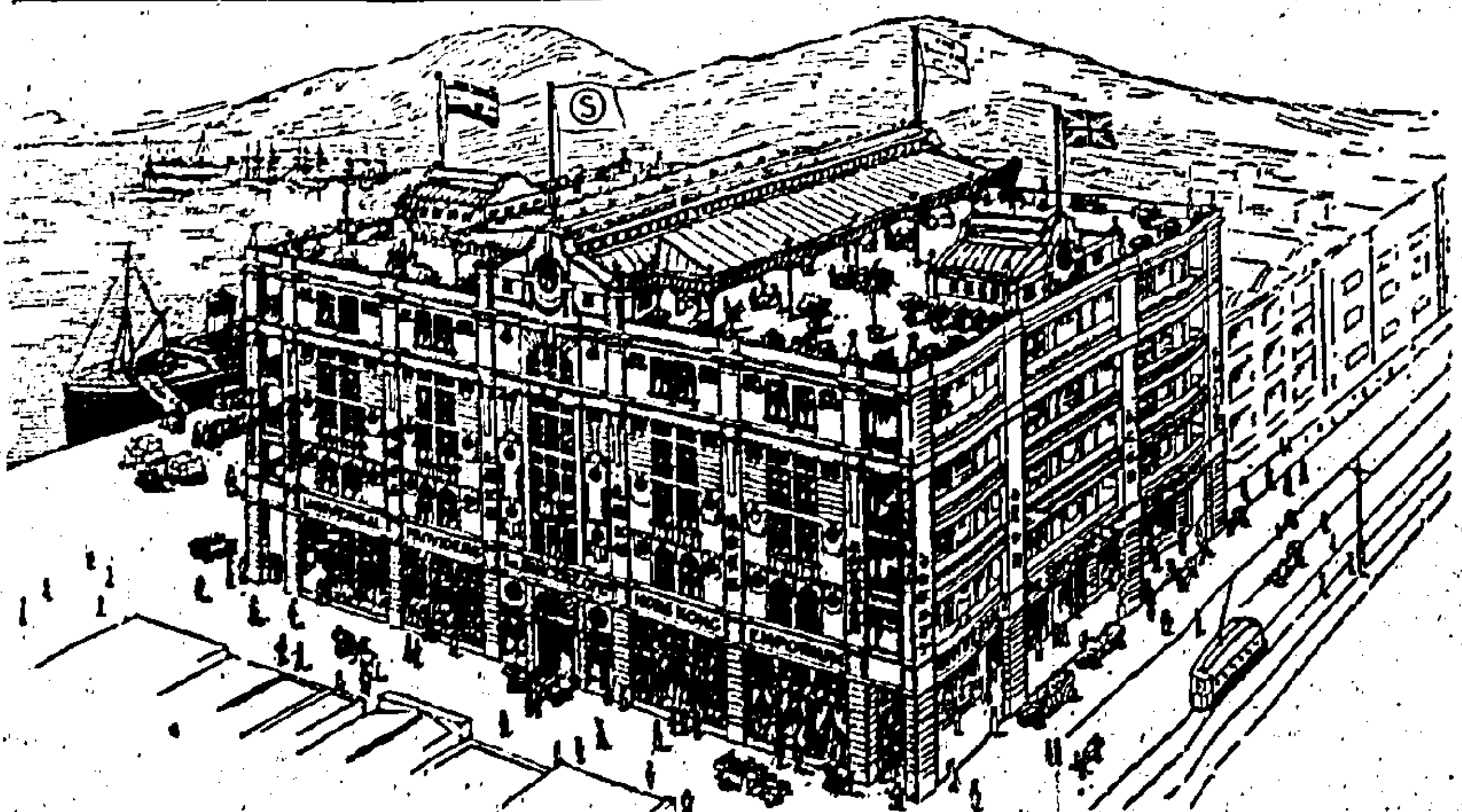
NOTICE.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDI-
TIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 11th day of Decem-
ber, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land at Wanchai Gap Road, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of
75 years, with the option of renew-
al at a Crown Rent to be fixed
by the Surveyor of His Majesty
the King, for one further term of
75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth
1	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10
2	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10
3	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10
4	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10
5	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10	1.5	10	10

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE. TEL. 1007 AND 1008.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	b. \$ 730.00.
H.K. Fire.	b. \$ 375.00.
Douglases.	sa. \$ 121.00.
Indos (Def.).	b. \$ 138.50.
China Sugars.	sa. \$ 129.00.
K'loon Docks.	b. \$ 129.00.
China Lights.	b. \$ 4.75.
China Prov.	b. \$ 8.80.
Cements.	b. \$ 12 10

"KISMET."

"Kismet" performers are reminded that the next full rehearsal of Act III will take place on Friday, 8th inst., at 8.30 p.m.

Those who are concerned in this Act (The Harim and Wedding Scene) are requested to attend punctually.

The rehearsal originally called for Wednesday, 6th inst., at 9 p.m. cannot take place, as the Theatre is engaged that night.

The first dress rehearsal will be held on Saturday, 9th inst., at 8.30 p.m. sharp—by which time everyone must be in costume.

HARBOUR ITEMS.

The s.s. Kwangse has arrived in port from Swatow in ballast.

The s.s. Cavanba, which recently left Hongkong for Benthay after undergoing repairs, has returned to port.

The s.s. Shanai has brought to port from Wuhu 2,133 tons of rice. She encountered strong monsoon and rough seas throughout the entire trip.

Cargoes of coal were brought to Hongkong by the Fukura Maru, from Kurats; the Tsuru Maru, from Mike; and the Nisai Maru, from Keelung.

Captain D'Oliviera, Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, has returned to Shanghai by the s.s. Namsang after dealing with Guild business in Hongkong.

The s.s. Hoisang, which we mentioned last week as being aground off the Swatow light, is still there, and is not expected to be able to free herself till the highest spring tide. Her cargo was taken from her yesterday by the Ho Ming and brought down to Hongkong.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Frank White.

Mr. Frank White, of Hongkong, who is also well-known in Shanghai, is opening branches of his estate and share broking business in Shanghai and Singapore, says the N.C. Daily News. Mr. White already has a successful business in Hongkong where during the last two or three years he has carried through many of the big property deals in that colony.

Volunteer Reserve Orders.

The following members of "A" Coy Volunteer Reserve, will parade at Blake Pier tomorrow at 3.30 p.m. for musketry (Dress drill order):—Sergeant G.O. Moxon, Corporal W. Hill, Ptes. A.G. Coppin, B.E. Scriver, A. Watson, F.W. White, A.J.J. Brock, A.H. Hollingsworth, E.A.G. May, A.E. Orapnell, H.J. Knight, J.O. Shephard, F.A. Brown, J. Carr, N.E. Kent, T.W. Mackay.

Armed Robbery Case.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. J.R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, with armed robbery at a house in Kowloon City. Inspector Grant said defendants went to the house one evening, one of them being armed with a long butcher's knife. The inmates were terrified into submission, and the man dropped with clothing and money to the total value of \$24.70. The case was adjourned.

DON'T BULLY TOMMY.

The Passing of the Drill-Sergeant.

General Sir R. Baden-Powell, writes in John Bull:—

This war has taught all of us something—and some of us all things. But one fact especially it has proved, namely, that if you appeal to the human side of men you can get a tremendous lot out of them. This is such an obvious thing that it might seem futile to write it down, but convention has led us very much to forget it both in the Army and elsewhere. A few years ago it was held in the Services that a soldier could only be made by breaking his natural spirit under continuous and rigorous drill, varied with punishment for the slightest failure to obey. This was called Discipline.

But a change came over our Army training. It began some eighteen years ago, sporadically at first, and is now becoming universal. The raucous drill-sergeant, with his biting wit, his given place to the keen young leader eager to inspire men with his own love of the work and with pride for the Service. Tradition dies hard, and some old-world barrack-keepers still revere the rapping of the raucous one—but efficiency does not follow. Many of us who had trained soldiers for the field smiled when a company of Infantry was formed by well-known journalists to prove that an Infantry soldier could be made in six months. I personally had in mind at least two complete regiments of mounted Infantry which, organized and trained from very difficult material, were in less than half that time fighting the enemy successfully in the field in South Africa! The great point is to get the right spirit into your men and to train them as human and not as automata. Give orders if you will; but when you give the reason for your orders the men will carry them out with twice the understanding, twenty times the energy, and a hundred times the success.

In the Boer War just after Peace was signed I met an old Boer friend who had been fighting against us, who said that he could not remain in the country any longer now that it was under the British rule. His reason was that he hated us because we were so particularly stupid—"stom" as he called it, which means "superstupid." He said that the British soldier needs to have everything done for him. He can do nothing himself. He has to have somebody to show him the way, someone to bring his food, someone to cook it for him. He has to have tents or huts to live in. He is told where to go and what to do, even what to eat for his dinner and where he has to sleep. In fact, the only thing he does for himself is to pull the trigger—and very often he may not do that without the word of command. As a Boer, accustomed to look after himself in the open, he could not have any truck with such beings—and he was off to German South-West Africa. And he went. But in a few months he was back again. He had been there, and had found that the Germans were even more "stom" than the British. He said that at any rate after six months or so the British began to feel their feet, but the German never. Fritz added about carrying out orders, and never using his own brains, until he ended up in the uniform way of getting them kicked out through his stupidity in dealing with the business end of mules. The fellow who was drilled merely to carry out orders was no use.

There are, as I have elsewhere pointed out, four "O's" which go to make the groundwork for good soldiers:

(1) Courage. This is essential, though not universal. At the same time it can be grown, and it is as catching as measles. If there is a leaven of the right spirit in an army it spreads to all. You can see that at the Front to-day. Courage is not always there to begin with, but it is largely a matter of self-education to conquer the desire for evasion and to act in a spirit of high adventure.

(2) Common sense is essential, so that a man will use his wits

and not wait for orders or endeavor to look up a book what to do in a crisis.

(3) Cunning is despised by the average Briton, but he soon finds that if he does not use it against a cunning foe he does not remain long in the world.

(4) Cheerfulness is with some the outcome of courage, with others the step to it. When a difficulty or a danger arises and a man smiles at it and tackles it, it disappears.

But neither the "four O's" man nor the thoroughly drilled and instructed man is a perfect soldier unless he can implicitly depend upon to obey orders to a tight place. The best discipline, however, is that which comes from within rather than that which is imposed from without. For active service I would rather have a man imbued with the four O's and only partially drilled, than one who has been artificially made into a smart machine, but who has neither wit nor guts. (Forgive me using the expression, and let us compound it into the word "guts"—i.e., guts and wits.) "Give me the choice of a recruit who has been trained as a Boy Scout or of one who has been trained in any other way, and I would not only prefer the Scout, but would prefer one of him to two of the others." That is the message which we have received, not once, but in number of cases, from officers at the Front. Why is this? Because the Scout has developed the foundation of "guts," and it only needs the appeal to his human side to bring out the best in him.

This sounds simple enough, but it means that the officer on his part must be one who knows his men and is in real touch with them. The shepherd is said to know every sheep in his flock, for to him they all have their individual character, although to an outsider they seem identically alike. And so it is with soldiers; to an outsider they may seem all to be cast in the same mould, but it does not follow that any two of them have identically the same temperament, mind or spirit; and the officer who understands how to handle the individuals which go to make up his force gets four times the success of the man who treats them simply as a mass of subordinates.

This is a point of which new officers and officers of the V.T.O., etc., may well take note, but it is also a point which applies with equal force in other great armies—the armies of industry, in the various factories and shops in the country, and in our mercantile fleet. We see the value of it proved to-day in our munition shops, in our shipbuilding yards, and in the transport fleet where the workers have disciplined themselves through Patriotism, and have put their heart into their work when appealed to for their country's sake and not for the sake of gain. It is not drill and repressive discipline that makes a soldier hold together a gaping wound in his belly while he gets to his destination under heavy fire with his message, and then again re-enters the Hall of fire to stagger back with the reply, and finally fall dead at his officer's feet; his duty done. Yet this is what Private James Miller did the other day. It is not drill and repressive discipline that make a boy of a few weeks' service stand at his post waiting for orders, though mortally stricken and with all his comrades killed and wounded round him. This is what Boy Cornwell did—the ex-Boy Scout of H. M. S. Ochester. It is the self-discipline, the spirit of playing the game for his side at no matter what sacrifice to himself, that brings this about.

Herr Liebknecht's Denunciation.

The Zurich Volkrecht publishes a letter that Herr Liebknecht addressed to the military tribunal by which he was condemned, fiercely denouncing the German Government, which, with the Austrian Government, plotted the war, a war not for the defence of national unity, or for the welfare of the masses, but of slaughter of the working classes for capitalist and absolutist advantage. He protests, too, against German atrocities and against the

DOCK EQUIPMENT.

Lecture by Sir John Griffith.

London, Oct. 23.—The hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers was well filled this evening on the occasion of the annual James Forrest lecture, this being the twenty-fourth of the series.

The subject selected was "The Development of Appliances for Handling Raw Materials and Merchandise at Ports and Other Large Centres of Traffic," and the delivery of the lecture was entrusted to Sir John P. Griffith, then whom no better authority could have been chosen, his whole business life having been spent in close association with harbour and port engineering.

It was pointed out by the lecturer that the sole object of the introduction of handling appliances at our ports was to reduce the cost of raw materials and the finished article to the consumer. As reduction in the cost of transport was the primary object of such appliances, so quick loading and discharge of vessels was an important factor in freight charges. It was Dr. Inglis who showed many years ago that the one controlling condition in the profitable running of cargo steamers is the time they remain in port for the purposes of shipping or discharging cargoes. This is an argument which comes with great force at the present time.

The lecturer commented on the fact that the rapid clearance of ships in our ports is also a matter of vital importance from the port point of view. The quay walls of a port are in general the most costly item of port equipment.

The earning power of the port may, with advantage, be referred to the income derived per lineal foot of quay, and the cost of the port may be referred to the same unit. The cost of the port per lineal foot of quay will include the capital expenditure on the quay walls, docks, roads, tramways, sheds, power and lighting appliances, and the outstanding capital cost for the dredging, lighting and buoying of the harbour. These represent a capital sum on which there is an annual charge for interest and sinking fund. To this must be added the annual expenditure on the maintenance and working expenses of the port, together with establishment charges. If the aggregate sum representing these annual charges is divided by the length in feet of the quay berths, we arrive at the annual expenditure on the port per lineal foot of berthage. In a similar way, if we find out what the annual income of the port amounts to from dues on shipping and goods, rents, and other charges, and divide this sum total by the length of quay berthage in feet, we arrive at the earning power of the port per lineal foot of berthage. We are now in a position to say whether the port as a whole is solvent, or whether the port charges are sufficient or excessive. We arrive, in fact, at what the average earning power of each foot of quay should be. In a detailed examination of different portions of the berthage on these lines it will be found that some quays pay much better than others; that, in fact, some quays are much more efficiently worked than other portions. It will generally be found that berths appropriated to fixed and regular trades yield a higher return than the open berths devoted to the general trade of the port. This naturally follows, because berthage is not appropriated to a particular trade unless that trade is regular and of sufficient volume to warrant an appropriation. This all points to the necessity of insisting on rapid discharge and clearance of ships at these open quays. From the annual expenditure per lineal foot and the income per lineal foot of quay, we can at once put our finger on the weak spot and say that such and such a quay must be worked at greater pressure. The importance of appliances for handling raw materials and merchandise immediately becomes evident. It is only by such appliances that you can ensure the rapid discharge of the ship, make your port financially sound, keep down port charges, and thus make your port attractive to both shipowners and traders.

Details were given of the development of appliances for the handling of coal, in which connection reference was made to the method of compartment boats on the Aire and Calder Navigation, to the methods in vogue at the great coal ports, and on the Thames, where the importation of coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes has resulted in some of the best installations in Great Britain for the discharge of coal cargoes.

The success of the steel industry in the United States was attributed to the scientific treatment and economical handling of the iron ore and the coal. Some of the most striking developments of appliances for handling minerals and ore have been associated with this great industry.

Dealing with grain handling appliances it was shown that the onomatopoeic discharge of grain, although a British invention, has been chiefly developed at Continental ports. Oil handling plant, timber handling by electric cranes, and appliances for handling heavy machinery were also described. In connection with the handling of general merchandise, Sir John referred to the equipment of the Oldham-road Goods Station, Manchester, of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, as one of the best installations of the kind.

First Aid Examination.

At a first aid examination held recently, the following were successful in obtaining first year certificates:—Li Shui-hong, Pan Yam-ting, Pan Tso-pai, Wong Chong-hing and Wong Ping-fan. There was one failure. The Hon. Lecturer to the class was Dr. G.H. Thomas, M.B., B.S. (Hongkong), and the Examiner was Dr. S.G. Lee, M.B., B.S. (Edinburgh).

It is impossible when dealing with the subject of this lecture to omit all reference to such appliances as are fitted on vessels in certain trades for handling cargoes both for loading and discharging with the ship's own gear.

From very early days the winch worked by hand was in use on sailing vessels for raising cargoes from the holds. With the advent of steamers, the hand-winch was replaced by the steam-winch, worked from the ship's main boilers, or from an auxiliary boiler. This arrangement is still in general use. Steamers in the overseas trade frequently call at ports where there are no shipping quays, and the cargoes are loaded from or discharged into lighters or other vessels over the side. To meet this and also to accelerate the speed of loading or discharge, derricks have been attached to the ship's masts, and even special derrick posts have been fitted. By this means the derricks worked by steam winches command the vessel's hatchways, and also lighters or vessels alongside. Cases exist of vessels in which the ordinary masts have been dispensed with, and only derrick posts fitted; and instances have been quoted in which a vessel so fitted, carrying over 10,000 tons of ore, has been discharged at the rate of 300 tons per hour. There are, however, some large ports, such as Hamburg and Rotterdam, on great inland waterways, serving an immense hinterland, where ships discharge portions of their cargoes on to the quays, and portions into the huge river barges found on the rivers Elbe and Rhine. Steamers trading to these ports are, therefore, equipped with their own cargo-handling plant.

It would appear that this ship equipment has had a deterrent effect on the proper equipment of ports. Shipowners having their own appliances have declined to make concessions in freight to ports which possess their own equipment. Merchants have declined to pay for harbour equipment when the shipowners' contract covers hoisting the cargo out of the hold and placing it on the ship's rail.

So well equipped were the steamers of the Hamburg-American line, trading between Hamburg and Boston, that the steamship company advised the Boston port authorities that it did not desire a permanent handling equipment established in the port.

It would appear that the German company, with its up-to-date ship equipment, hoped to be able to capture the trade of Boston by embarrassing its competitors, who might depend more upon port equipment supplied by the local authorities.

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NORWAY'S STATE FOOD SHOPS.

Example in Keeping Down Prices.

In one of a series of articles on the Scandinavian countries and the war, the Daily Chronicle special correspondent shows what the Norwegian Government is doing to assist the poor to meet the high prices of food:—

Christians.—With the constant problem of high food prices before us in Britain, it is of interest to know how similar difficulties are being dealt with abroad.

Norway, where a considerable section of the population are feeling the pinch of the high cost of living, has tackled the question in a thorough manner. The big fortunes which are coming into the possession of certain circles are being drawn upon by the Government for the direct relief of people who are hard pressed. The extra profits of shipping, for example, have as much as 50 per cent. taken from them.

The supply of bread, of milk, of fish, of meat and of fuel (the latter very important in a cold country like Norway) provides the directions in which help is given. Applications are decided on their merits, but an indication of the general line is indicated by the rule as to coupons for cheap fuel, which are not given to single individuals with more than \$1 a week, or married couples with more than \$1 10s. a week. Allowances, however, are made for children.

Premier's Statement.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Gunnar Knudsen, discussed with me what is being done. "The present position of affairs," he said "causes hard times not only for many of the working classes, but also for large numbers of those who are on fixed salaries."

"We have a tax on shipping of 1s. 8d. per ton per month on all steamers, and that brings in a yearly amount of about \$1,300,000, which is being largely expended, and may be all expended, in cheapening the price of bread. We buy rye and wheat, which are ground together.

"The mixed meal is distributed to the bakers, who have to sell the bread they make from it at about 34s. per loaf. The usual price of the rye bread loaf is now about 61s. Thus a far better bread is provided at little more than half the price."

Tax on War Incomes.—"Out of the \$1,300,000 we had intended to distribute to the municipalities of Norway a sum equivalent to 2s. 4d. for each inhabitant, to help the special effort for relief in each district, but if the price of corn continues to rise this may not be possible."

"We have another tax on large war incomes which brings us in about \$550,000 a year, and this is being distributed to the municipalities over the country to lessen the price for the poor of coal and coke and kindling wood."

The Prime Minister explained, too, that the State servants and municipal servants in Norway (they number 163,540) were each receiving about \$14 a year as a bonus in addition to their pay. Above this they get \$2 6s. for each dependent—wife and children.

I went to one of the coupon issuing depots in Christiania and saw the applicants (all respectably dressed and not of what we should call the poverty class) filing past the counter and receiving their tickets. The superintendent in charge added some details about the system.

Sales at Cost Price.—"The municipalities make grants on their own account. Thus Christiania adds \$27,700 to the \$61,000 it receives from the State to provide cheaper fuel and coke for the poor inhabitants. Coal is thus cut down to half its price."

Milk tickets are given for families of children under 12, for the sick people and for old people. The difference in cost—about 40 per cent.—is made up by the authorities to the dealers.

Four official shops for supplying provisions have been established in Christiania. At them are sold sugar, meat and fish practically at cost prices. As an example of what is being done, it may be mentioned that Christiania has imported 200 tons of pork from America for relief purposes."

"FEIGHTFULNESS" AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

A Hongkong Man's

Captain C.A. Mutton, of the Hongkong, writes in Shipping and Engineering, as follows:—The torpedoing of the P. & O. liner Ambia gives reason for another nail to be driven in the coffin of Prussian militarism, although "militarism" is somewhat of a misnomer for this kind of warfare—even "piracy" is a tame denomination.

When enemies resort to hitting in the dark, after the fashion of burglars and murderers, and armed with the most up-to-date death dealing instruments, for use against unarmed merchant ships and men and harmless women and children, it makes us think that those who go down to the sea in ships—both on deck and below—are contributing to the desired end as heroically, if less romantically, as our naval and military heroes, who are, and have been, for over two years, holding, and pushing back, the Hunnish invader of "frightfulness" in so many forms for use in civilized warfare. The British mercantile marine has from time immemorial been the proud possessor of traditions of the best, and it is still going strong. Statistics show us that His Majesty's merchant navy is contributing, to a very considerable degree, to a victorious conclusion of this terrible war, by the upkeep of the water-borne commerce of Britain and her Allies.

It is generally considered a matter of course, that cargoes are as easily carried from one part of the world to another as a rickshaw is pulled through the streets of Hongkong or Shanghai. That may be the view of those who are not in the know, but we can assure them that the seafaring life is not the life of the well-known song!

Still, it has been stated, on excellent authority, that not a man has refused to sail in a British ship on account of fear of Huns and Kultur and its ways. Neither will they. Passengers, food, mails, or anything required for the upkeep of the Empire will still be carried to their destination by "those that go down, etc.," it is not likely that in the present great crisis, those traditions will be kept in the background. Cold-blooded murders have been perpetrated by the thousand; and attempted murders by the tens of thousands by means of submarine torpedoing—to say nothing of bombs from aircraft on spots where nothing but murder could possibly be the result. Yet the merchant service stands out pre-eminent as an example of cool heroism, inasmuch as the seafarers have, in the great majority of cases, been unable to defend themselves, and are "spotted" absolutely at the enemy's mercy—an unknown quantity. Their "ground" is shot from under their feet, and weather conditions often destroy any chance of doing much more than each individual attending to himself.

Still our merchant men have proved themselves quite equal to the occasions, and the great fleet of vessels, sailers and steamships men continue their arduous duties, day or night—often both—in spite of the knowledge they have of the lurking machinery invented and used by our enemies for dealing out sudden death to unarmed and defenceless men, women and children. There are many in this great fleet who are working, under more congenial conditions, in different parts of the world, but it is well known that a large number of them have offered their services to His Majesty's Government; in any capacity whatever. The merchant service, however, must keep moving, consequently many offers could not be accepted and they have been content to carry on in the sphere in which they were most useful to the country.

Saturday's Boxing.—We regret that in our account of the boxing at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday we inadvertently reported that Captain Clarke, best Private Davis, was not the same Davis as the one who was defeated by the same Davis.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Java Tea Trade.
Amsterdam, November 1.—According to a report on the Java tea trade, the total export amounted during the first half of 1916 to 44,743,228 half-kilos, against 43,573,118 half-kilos, in 1915, and 36,511,006 half-kilos, in 1914. The quality was satisfactory. Shipments to the Netherlands showed a decrease of 20 per cent. in the first half-year of 1916, which is attributed to the fact that the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company did not allow large imports of tea than sufficient for consumption. The import in London was about 750,000 to 1,000,000 half-kilos, more than during January to June, 1915, to which 4,250,000 half-kilos, not permitted to be imported into Holland, must be added, making a total increase of 5,000,000 half-kilos. During the first half-year of 1916 the demand on the Amsterdam market was generally favourable, but prices never came to the high level which was reached in 1915. At Batavia 10,682,558 half-kilos, were sold against 13,465,280 half-kilos, in the first half-year of 1915.

Philippine Coconut Prospects.
If the weather continues to be favourable, the great coconut producing area of Luzon will produce a record crop, this year, according to statements made by Tayabas planters who are at present in this city, says the Manila Daily Bulletin. The planters state that conditions during the past few months have been particularly favourable for the coconut grove, and that the trees are now heavy with nuts that have almost reached the stage of maturity where their value for the manufacture of copra will not be affected even though heavy winds should blow them to the ground. One of those who expressed themselves so optimistically made the statement that not more than four or five days more of good weather are needed to assure unprecedented prosperity in the coconut belt, and inasmuch as a large crop means plenty of money for the planter, and plenty of money means good business in practically all lines, local merchants and exporters are now looking forward to distinctly "good times" in the very near future.

Manchester Goods.
London, Nov. 1.—Cotton values have still continued their upward move. The situation at Manchester is remarkable, state Messrs. Hutton and Co., in their market report. Cloth is in fair demand, but the advances have been so rapid that business has been almost impossible. There has since set in a slight decline. Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother, Ltd., in their Manchester Market Report for October, write: "Throughout the greater part of the month the advance in cotton has been one rising sensation on the top of another, with the market becoming more and more saturated with the most bullish notions. On the declaration that the largest on record, over 4,000,000 bales, had already been ginned by Sept. 25, some pause, if not reaction, might reasonably have been expected, but any restraining influence was at once wiped out by the lowest September condition ever known, 66.3, against 68.3, the previous minimum in 1903, showing a deterioration of 4.9 during the month and comparing with 80.8 in 1915. Transactions were not easy to compass, and the resentment displayed by buyers at such continuously accumulating price certainly restricted progress in some quarters. India continued to provide considerable inquiry. Anything like a healthy stimulus from China was still wanting, but clearances in Shanghai indicated rather more movement in certain fancies and specialties. In the Liverpool Cotton Market spot opened at 8.49, rapidly rising to 10.08 on the 9th, and subsequently, after fluctuations, reached the record height of 11.14 on the 27th, closing at 10.82. In goods, with the exception of dyeing and bleaching, the month's transactions have again been unimportant." We quote Medium China, 16 by 15 1/2 lb. 10s. 10d.; 19 by 10, 10 1/2 lb. 14s. 9d.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Valley of Achor.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

Text: Hosea 2/13-15.—"I will visit upon her the days of Baalim, unto which she burned incense, when she decked herself with her ear-rings and her jewels, and went after her lovers, and forgot Me, saith the Lord. Therefore, behold, I will allure her, and bring her in the wilderness, and speak home to her heart. And I will give her . . . the valley of Achor for a door of hope, and she shall sing there, as in the day of her youth."

Where the original valley of Achor exactly was, no one knows; what it was is well known. The name means "valley of trouble," and it perpetuates that of Achor "the troubler," who in the days of Joshua brought disaster upon Israel by coveting and concealing "the cursed thing." According to the rude justice and necessities of that distant time, he and all his were stoned and burnt, and a great heap of stones was raised to mark the spot as a warning for all time. The place and its name became symbols of all sin and trouble. No one could go near without being reminded of the evil things which there had found their consummation.

Hundreds of years later a second Joshua—the name of Hosea is identical—points to the Valley of Achor. He is not a military conqueror but a seer of peculiarly deep insight and tender soul, and he has learnt through the tragedy of his own domestic life the wonderful message of grace which he passes on to his backsliding fellow-countrymen. How different, in his hands, is the use now made of the Vale of Trouble. Of old, its fitting motto had been "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." But now it is the very "door of hope"; hope inspired through the ministry of chastisement, when, under the pressure of sorrow, wayward embittered hearts yield to the drawings of grace.

The circumstances are that Israel by her idolatries has played the part of a faithless spouse, "Went after her lovers and forgot Me." The parable, based undoubtedly on Hosea's own domestic history, a tale too common at that time, supplements the better-known parable of the prodigal son. It gives an even more poignant view of sin, and correspondingly a deeper one of forgiveness.

We all think we know all about the prodigal son. When we hear the familiar story we say, "Oh yes, that is the young fellow losing his wild oats; we put it aside for ourselves, and think it the most right and natural thing that the wanderer should be taken back by the father upon his repentance. That, indeed, is the main point of the parable; the Divine love is illustrated, so far forth by what is usual amongst good men, and the only one who grudges the restoration is the unlovely figure of the elder brother."

But here we have the parable of the prodigal wife. It is much less familiar, less easy to speak of, yet it probably fits far more cases, and the cases it fits are certainly harder and less hopeful. The prodigal son is the boy who has "gone wrong"—the door at home is always open for such.

But the faithless spouse, the destroyer of the home itself—rare indeed amongst men is forgiveness for such. Yet in that pitiful figure we have the true presentment of a multitude of men and women who have never in the conventional sense "gone wrong" at all, down no crop of wild oats. They have only drifted into alienation and forgetfulness, fallen away from their first love, enthroned mean idols in their hearts. Not in destination and rage among the swine troughs, but in all the bravery of success and plenty is the faithless spouse of this story, "decked in her ear-rings and her jewels."

But underneath is an embittered spirit and a lack of hope such as the erring youth never knew. For he had the heart left to strive and go to his father, whilst she of whom we read here has to be "allured" and won away into the wilderness, that once again in the quiet life who faint would save her from herself may "speak home to her heart."

Oh wonder of mercy! Here indeed we have heavenly grace transcending human love, high as the heavens are above the earth. The sin which is quite almost unforgivable among men is not beyond the boundaries of that love which passeth knowledge. He who might have reproached with condensation to woe—that really is the word—to "allure"—the erring one away, and "speak home to her heart."

Thus does the Valley of Trouble become a door of hope, even as Israel in her bitter exile learnt finally to cleanse herself from idols and to listen again to Jehovah's voice. The imagery, to be sure, is of extreme tenderness, too much so for our wooden ways of thinking, and that is why more than a score of editors have attempted the impossible task of amending the first line of Charles Wesley's imperishable hymn, "Jesus Lover of my soul," it is quite Biblical in spirit, and in the book of wisdom even literally, but it is too intimate for the hymn editors, it seems. Well, it speaks to the common heart nevertheless, and hope does not dawn on the Vale of Trouble until men and women know that they are loved. That is what they do know in Christ, and because they have learnt something of it from him they have come to hold out hope even to the worst. In our great English towns there are here and there, in places where likely to be needed, houses known as "doors of hope," open night and day that those who otherwise would be left to the cruelties of the pavement may find, if they will, a refuge, where Christians wait to take them in and speak comfort to them such as is only possible in His name, Who saves us from our sins.

In the cities of East there are quarters—tourists go to stare at them—openly given up to sinful traffic in human flesh and souls. But one speaks subject to possible correction—in which of them is there any "door of hope" for any of those poor little prisoners behind the bars?

No, these works are the fruit, natural, and, for practical purposes, exclusive, of grace in the hearts of those who themselves have found in Christ the open door of deliverance.

Two points as to what is on the other side of the door of hope:—1. A re-made life. "She shall sing as in the days of her youth." So says our text, and we may add that there is "a new song" put into her mouth, and a fuller, for there are sweeter songs than ever the spring stars of lyric love.

One of the great master's of music was taken to listen to a young prima donna whose fairy voices was the wonder of her time. Seeing him dissatisfied, they asked what was lacking. "If I had the training of her," said the old maestro, "I would break her heart." Better than the fairy freshness of youth is the music with a world in it, which the master held, could only come from a broken heart. "The sacrifices of God," we know, "are a broken spirit," and the re-made life is filled with fuller harmonies to His praise.

2. A restored standing with God. "Thou shalt call me My husband; thou shalt no more call me My master," Israel learnt, as all learn who throw off God's easy yoke, that every other service becomes a slavery. The bitterness of life begins for many when they make the discovery that every idol they run after proves a taskmaster.

God is for the soul, and the soul for God. "The Maker is thine husband" it is written elsewhere. Only in Him are home, love, care and comfort, all that the word husband can ideally convey. These things are reached through the door of hope, to which the Lord would point us in the Vale of Trouble. On that during this Mission of Hope and Repentance we may listen to the winsome call with which the Lord, who is the lover of souls would lure us from ways we know to be unworthy and, and in some quiet solitude as it were, speak home to the hearts which need Him, stray from Him, and will never find hope till once more they return. "See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh."

MISS EMILY HOBHOUSE.

Why She Cannot be Prosecuted.

Parliamentary papers issued on Nov. 3 contain a further budget of questions and answers concerning the recent visit to Germany of Miss Emily Hobhouse. Mr. R. M'Neill asked the Attorney-General.—Whether it is a punishable offence for a British subject in time of war to enter into friendly relations with the enemy from neutral territory and by means of such relations to enter enemy territory, and to publish in England false information relating to the war or the condition of territory of an Ally in enemy occupation, alleged to have been obtained by means of such friendly relations with the enemy; and, if not, having regard to the conduct of Miss Emily Hobhouse, whether it is proposed to introduce legislation making such conduct a punishable offence?

Sir F. E. Smith replied: To enter into relations with the enemy from neutral territory and by means of such relations to enter enemy territory is not, unless it amounts to adherence or is otherwise aggravated by the circumstances, a criminal offence. It is proposed to prohibit such acts for the future.

The Government has at present no precise knowledge other than that contained in the published statement attributed to Miss Hobhouse of her activities in Berlin. The difficulty of obtaining evidence in order to determine the exact legal quality of her acts is apparent. It is an offence to publish in England false information relating to the war. The published statement of Miss Hobhouse consists almost entirely of expressions of opinion or of statements of fact on matters which are not and cannot be within the knowledge of the Government. It may be added that, inasmuch as Miss Hobhouse will not be permitted to leave the country as long as the war lasts, she will not enjoy any similar opportunity in the future of disparaging the cause of the Allies. In answer to Mr. Pennefather, Sir F. E. Smith said if Miss Hobhouse at the time she obtained the visa to her passport had already conceived the intention of visiting Germany, she ought most certainly to have informed the Home Office of that intention, and her failure to do so might justify proceedings; but the Government is naturally unaware whether Miss Hobhouse had formed the intention at that time or later when she reached the neutral country.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Adson Steve St. Albans, from Singapore.
Bowden Hongkong Hotel, from Macao.
Brewster, from Chicago.
Christie Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Carson Hongkong Hotel, from Bangkok.
Ewo, from Hanoi.
Lane H. J. Agents N.Y.K., from Singapore.
Long, from Lafayette.
Manning Kwonglong Des Voer Road Central, from Manila.
Namph, from Cholon.
Ngachuan, from Bangkok.
Penitast Hongkong Hotel, from Macao.
Procter steamer Brinkburn, from Cardiff.
Yipsoig 139 Connaught Road, from San Francisco.
J. M. Brock, Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 30, 1916.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Chungking, from Tokyo.
Bones, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Raider, Hongkong Hotel, or King Edward Hotel, from Peking.
Hidume, Kremlin, from Kobe.
Mr. Liangkung, c/o Cheong-chun Co. 157 Wing Lok Street, from Peking.
0448 3393 Etc., from Swatow.
Urgent Ellison, from Amoy.
Lichingheung, from Shanghai.
Tongteck, from Amoy.
A. B. SOHNSSEN, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 1, 1916.

If you have lost your appetite, or the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Marine Insurances.
Cantons n. \$400
North China n. 1.152
Unions n. 235
Yangtzes n. ex 73 2253

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$155
H.K. Fires sa. \$375

SHIPPING.

Douglas Steamboats n. \$123
Indos (Del.) n. \$134
Indos (Prel.) n. \$46
Shells n. 104/-
Ferries n. \$38

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$129
Malabons n. \$37

MINING.

Kallans n. \$6/-
Langkats n. 1.20
Raubos n. \$214
Tronohs n. 30/-
Urals n. \$29

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H.K. Wharves n. \$84
Kowloon Docks n. \$120
Shai Docks n. 1.85

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais n. \$101
H.K. Hotels n. \$115
Land Invest. n. \$100
H'phreys Est. n. \$6.90
K'loon Lands n. \$35
Shai Lands n. 1.91
West Points n. \$85

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1.160
Kung Yiks n. 1.15
Shai Cottons n. 1.115
Yangtzeppos n. 1.6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$84
China Light & P.b. n. \$4.75
Providents n. \$8.80
Dairy Farms n. \$26
Green Islands n. \$19.10
H.K. Electric n. \$53
H.K. Ice Co. n. \$160
Ropes n. \$344
Steel Foundries n. \$94
Trams, Low Level n. \$7.00
Trams, Peak, old n. \$10
Trams, Peak, new b. \$1
Laundries n. \$33
U. Waterboats n. \$17.00
Watsons n. \$6.80
Wm. Powells n. \$6.60
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 23 3/4
Demand 23 13/16
30 d/s. 23 3/8
60 d/s. 24
4 m/s. 24 1/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 98 1/2
T/T Japan 107 1/2
T/T India 171 3/4
Demand, India 171 3/4
T/T San Francisco 55
co & New York }
T/T Java 131 3/4
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 321
Demand, Paris 321 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O 3/4 9/16
4 m/s. D/E 3/4 11/16
6 m/s. L/O 24 13/16
30 d/s. Sydney & }
Melbourne 24 13/16
30 d/s. San Francisco }
isco & New York } 56 1/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 333
6 m/s. France 333
Demand, Germany 55 1/2
Demand, New York 55 1/2
T/T Bombay 171 3/4
Demand, Bombay 171 3/4
T/T Calcutta 171 3/4
Demand, Calcutta 171 3/4
Demand, Manila 110
Demand, Singapore 98 1/2
On Haiphong 34 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 34 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 66 1/2
Sovereign 85 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 51.40
Bar Silver, per oz. 34 13/16

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese 20 cts pieces 1 1/2 dis.
Chinese 10 1 1/2 dis.
Hongkong cts. pieces 1 1/2 prem.
Hongkong 1 1/2 prem.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts pieces 1 1/2 dis.
Chinese 10 1 1/2 dis.
Hongkong cts. pieces 1 1/2 prem.
Hongkong 1 1/2 prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/-

— \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

— \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

C. E. Atter, Esq., Chairman.

W. J. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. T. M. Bickin, Esq., Secretary.

G. J. Gubbay, Esq., Director.

Rev. Mr. F. H. Stewart, Director.

J. A. Fraser, Esq., Director.

Rev. Mr. R. Schell, Director.

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—G. J. Gubbay, Esq., Manager.

London—London County and Westminster, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: 1/2 per cent. on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option, balances of 100 or more to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1915.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed 1,125,000

Paid Up 561,500

Reserve Fund 50,000

THE Bank of India, Ltd., Limited.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Hongkong, Kanton, London, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

C. CHAMPELIN, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$5,831,000

U.S. GOLD \$7,181,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CHINA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KANTON, MANILA, MEDAN, Peking, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, Tientsin, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba and South America, namely:

BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, HAVANA, LIMA, MEXICO, PANAMA, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SANTIAGO DE LOS CAB

NOTICES.

WORTH TRYING.



\$1.40
for
50.

\$1.40
for
50.

WESTMINSTER "SPECIALS."

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

THE NATIONAL MISSION.

TO-DAY.

6.00 p.m. Men Only, City Hall:

Subject: 'Is Christianity Played Out?'

TO-MORROW (Wednesday).

10.15 a.m. Service in the Cathedral.

5.30 p.m. Meeting for Women, Helena May Institute.

6.00 p.m. United Meeting in the Theatre.

Speaker Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.

A GODLY AGE.

Then and Now.

One wonders whether the Bishop of London was misinterpreted when he was made to say that "a hundred years ago London was more godly than it is today." If so, the word must have been used in some special sense as distinguished from all that we mean to day by goodness and decency and humanity. A few typical incidents quoted from the Observer of a century ago serve to show the level of morals and taste at the time which Dr. Ingram thinks ethically superior to to-day:—

Private of the Sussex Regiment received 532 lashes in the public park, Nottingham.

Wife, the mother of eleven children, offered for sale at

Cirencester with a halter round her neck, and sold for 2s. Sentence of death for stealing a silver watch (Northampton-hire Assizes).

Inmate of Bedlam chained to his bed for 13 years, though he had long lucid intervals (Statement in Parliament).

Total number of non-resident clergy, 6,311, number of resident clergy, 4,490 (Parliamentary return).

Shiploads of women convicts despatched to New South Wales. "A grand main of cocks" fought at Hen field between "the Gentlemen of Sussex" and "the Gentlemen of Kent" for £200 a match and £500 the odd.

One eighth of the population in receipt of poor law relief.

Chimney sweeper's boy suffocated through coming down the wrong chimney.

Four men exhibited in the pillory and "plentifully pelted with garbage, rotten eggs, etc."

At a bear baiting in Essex the animal did not provide enough sport; whereupon the infuriated crowd broke into the ring and out of its four paws.

The inference from these details is not materially modified by the circumstance (announced in the Court Circular for 1815) that the Prince Regent had at that time one hundred and three chaplains. It must be remembered, too, that the newspapers of those days did not take account of such commonplace as the employment of workhouse children in mines, or the destitution of whole communities (still they were not inventing).

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station:—

VENEZUELA BORNEO MARU POLYNESIAN

MAILS DUE.

Manila—Per VENEZUELA, 5th Dec. Europe (via Negapatam)—Per ATHOS, 5th Dec.
Australia—Per EASTERN, 6th Dec. Europe (English Mail)—Per NOVARA, 10th Dec.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY:

Haiphong—Per CHUNSONG, 5th Dec., 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per EURYATES, 5th Dec., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Moji—Per BORNEO MARU, 6th Dec., 8 a.m.
Hohow—Per PORTUGAL, 6th Dec., 8 a.m.
Swatow—Per CHUSAN, 6th Dec., 10 a.m.
Chinawang—Per KAIPING, 6th Dec., 11 a.m.
Bandak—Per MAUSANG, 6th Dec., 11 a.m.

American Mail.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe, San Francisco, Panama, Colon & New York—Per THCHINA MARU, 6th Dec., 11 a.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per MOIHOW, 6th Dec., 3 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per HOYAN MARU, 6th Dec., 3 p.m.

Philippine Isl.—Per MERIONETH-SMIR, 6th Dec., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 7th December.

Swatow, Amoy, Takao & Asping—Per SHU M., 7th Dec., 7 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & N. China Per TJMAROCK, 7th Dec., 10 a.m.
Hohow & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 7th Dec., 11 a.m.

Philippine Isl., Sulu, Patavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per YERIMO M., 7th Dec., 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SIN KIANG, 7th Dec., 11 a.m.
Letters 3 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 11th Dec.]

FRIDAY, 8th December.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIKONG, 8th Dec., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe, San Francisco, Victoria & Tacoma—Per MANILA M., 8th Dec., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 9th December.

Straits, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town & United Kingdom—Per KATORI M., 9th Dec., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu & San Francisco—Per VENEZUELA, 9th Dec., 10.15 a.m.
Letters 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING, 9th Dec., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 10th December.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji—Per NOVARA, 10th Dec., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 12th December.

Swatow—Per HAITAN, 12th Dec., 10 a.m.
Philippine Isl., Australia, New Zealand, Tacoma via New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TANGO MARU, 12th Dec., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 14th December.

Hohow & Haiphong—Per KAIPONG, 14th Dec., 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 15th December.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th Dec., 11 a.m.
Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Australia, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 14th Dec., at 5 p.m.)
Per SHANGHAI, 15th Dec., 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kuryates, Br., at 1.50, Towell, 4th Dec.—Singapore, 5th Nov., Gen.—B.R.R.
Fukura M., Jap., at 1.17, Ohaki, 4th Dec.—Ka 1st, 22th Nov. Coal—M. B. G. K.
Kwangpa, Br., at 1.17, Barkur, 4th Dec.—Swatow, 1st Dec.—B. & S.
Tsuru M., Jap., at 1.54, Nakao, 4th Dec.—Mith 22th Nov. Coal—M. B. K.
Cavamba, Br., at 1.50, Hudson, 5th Dec.—Haiphong, 1st Dec., Gen.—L. & Co.
Merionethalia, Br., at 1.58, Williams, 5th Dec.—Shanghai, 1st Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Nisin M., Jap., at 3.00, Hideo, 5th Dec.—Keelung, 1st Dec., Coal—Order.
Shate, Br., at 1.17, Simons, 5th Dec.—Wuhu, 30th Nov. Rice—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

Dec. 2.

Sobu M. for Canton
Lahang for Calcutta via Singapore
Gongle for Singapore

Dec. 4.

Glefalluch for Singapore
Hohow for Haiphong
Shanghai for Hongkong & Daley
Sugling for Haiphong via Hekow
Nansang for Kobe via Shanghai
Chiyeon for Canton
Kwangpa for Shanghai
Wangpa for Shanghai via Swatow
Chingchow for P. Paravai
Kwangpa for Canton
Hal oia for Haiphong
Taka M. for Haiphong
Yuang for Shanghai
Assamman M. for Miki

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Dec. 4.

Polynesian for Manille via Haiphong
Shunchoon for Saigon
Taisana for T. O. Wan via Macao
Kwangpa for Haiphong via Hekow

Dec. 5.

Salmia for Cape Town via Singapore
Hohow for Swatow
Shate for Canton
Chungking for Canton
Kinkling for Shanghai
Kinkling for Haiphong
Kinkling for Singapore
Kinkling for Chinwangtao

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per r.v. CAVANBA, from Haiphong, on Dec. 5.
Raymond Miss A M

TUESDAY, 19th December.

Shanghai & N. China Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. & Seattle—Per TAMBA MARU, 19th Dec., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 28th December.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central & South America & United Kingdom via Canada, (Europe via Siberia)—Per IMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 28th Dec., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 30th Dec.]

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

ASAHI
(SUN-BRAND) BEER
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 125, 300.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Wilson
Cable: "HONGKONG" 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria
Hong Kong.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 12.30—No return from Japanese station. Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. China, the Manchurian depression having moved farther eastward. At all other stations pressure has decreased slightly. It is lowest over Korea.

Moderate increase is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 4th at 11 a.m. 4.40 in. Total since January 1st, 1916, 19.81 inches, against an average of 23.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Cap Rock—N. winds, moderate; sea.
2 Formosa Channel—N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.L. and Lamcocks—N. No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.L. and Hainan—N. No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, December 5, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Yokohama	6	30.00	54	100	4	b	
Manila	6	30.00	54	100	4	b	
Shanghai	6	30.00	54	100	4	b	
Amoy	6	30.00	54	100	4	b	
Swatow	6	30.00	54	100	4	b	
Takao	6	30.00	54	100	4	b	
Yokohama	6	30.00	54	100	4	b	
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